Social Justice

Founded 1936 ... Father Coughlin

Royal Oak, Mich[illegible]gan

Subscription: Three Dollars Per Year

10¢

March 13, 1939

NEW PONTIFF POPULAR IN GERMANY

by Very Rev. Urban Freund, O. F. M.

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FROM THE TOWER
Father Coughlin

•

RED IN THE EAST
(Part Two)
Leon Hamilton

•

EYES AND EARS OVER WASHINGTON

•

VIVA IL SANTO PADRE!
Rev. John De Deo, O. F. M.

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LIKE A CITY ON A MOUNTAIN
Rev. Cryil J. Keating

HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS XII

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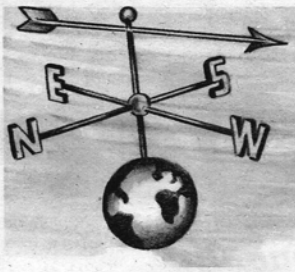

The Way the Wind Blows

By **THE INDICATOR**

Dottie Explains

ADDENDED TO HER daily column in the *New York Herald Tribune* on February 27th is the following "explanation" by Dorothy Thompson:

"Mr. Merwin K. Hart has protested to this column that the meeting last Sunday in the 7th Regiment Armory was 'no more a Coughlin meeting than it was a meeting on behalf of the Prime Minister of New Zealand or the Sultan of Zulu.'

"The misapprehension which certainly was entertained by some who were present at the meeting, was caused by the fact that the Coughlinite pickets, who have been demonstrating daily before radio station WMCA, attended the meeting in a body, were greeted—according to several witnesses — by the heartiest applause of the meeting, and apparently had seats reserved for them, since they came late, into a crowded hall, but found places . . .

"Copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE and Father Coughlin's *'Am I an Anti-Semite'* were sold outside the armory. Announcements of the bund meeting were distributed inside the meeting hall, according to an affidavit in my possession. Mr. Hart states that the committee had instructed the police not to allow this, and I take his word that such was the case."

* * *

New Word

MORE PERSONS are "Communist" than ever suspect it. Not a membership card but a man's ideas make him a Communist. The Communists themselves call fellow travelers "Communocrats"; that is, persons who talk the revolutionary jargon of the Communists but pose as "liberal" lovers of democracy.

The New Deal, for example, can be said to be filled with "Communocrats."

* * *

Red Teachers

IN VIEW OF the charges of Communist influence in New York schools, the action of the Central Labor Council of New York City in suspending College Teachers' Local No. 537 and the W.P.A. Teachers' Local No. 453, on the grounds that they are "dominated" by Communists, is significant.

Both unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers in the A. F. of L. Numbers of prominent teachers had already resigned in protest against "Stalinism" within the union.

These unions comprise 6,000 instructors teaching in the college, high schools and elementary schools of the nation's largest city. Their influence upon the young generation being turned out is incalculable.

Germany's Nuns

FOUR THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED Catholic nuns, no longer able to teach school under German laws, now have to earn their living as factory workers, housemaids, and other unaccustomed menial tasks. Furthermore, the nuns are not allowed to leave Germany, since a general departure of religious workers might be difficult to explain to the rest of the world.

This information is brought to America by a young woman who went to Germany reportedly to investigate the facts behind the so-called anti-Semitic persecution. She found the oppression visited upon Christians as well as Jews and more serious than reported.

She brought the following direct quotation from Cardinal Faulhaber: "These are terrible days for those who dare profess their belief in God. They are corrupting our children, silencing our priests, persecuting our Sisters, and stealing our properties. But, thank God, our people are showing heroic courage."

* * *

No Pictures

From the Associated Press.

"New York, Feb. 24—Pathe newsreel pictures of the German-American Bund meeting at Madison Square Garden Monday night, shown here Wednesday and Thursday, were withdrawn today because, Pathe officials said, *they were not considered of national interest* . . .

"Three other newsreel firms — Fox, Hearst and Paramount — said they had not distributed any films of the meeting because of small news value and technical imperfections."

SOCIAL JUSTICE readers learned last week that the anti-Nazi disorders surrounding the area were "manufactured" riots stirred up by Communists at points where camera men, previously notified, were on hand to take the pictures.

Somebody must have put Pathe wise.

* * *

What Kind of Money?

DURING THE LAST six years the United States Congress has made available for the benefit of the farm population of America appropriations approximating $1-billion annually. That is to say $6-billion. In addition, of the $10-billion or $12-billion of relief funds, not less than 1½ or 2-million has also gone to the farmers.

What lasting, permanent benefits have accrued to the 7-million farm families of America by virtue of this stupendous expenditure? Congress was asked recently.

Although the number of farm families in America has increased, the number of tenant farmers has been continuously increasing approximately 40,000 annually. The number of farm mortgages, likewise, have mounted steadily.

Obviously, the destructionism of the New Deal's A.A.A., and the administration's continuation of bond borrowing of fictitious money, is not the answer. Certainly, both have been tried. It should soon be obvious to the most obtuse that these things are not substitutes for cost of production, plus a fair profit, for the agricultural industry.

Browder Says It

COMMUNISM'S FUNCTION is to make Americans world conscious, says Earl Browder in *"The Communist."*

Says Browder:

"It is one of the historical functions of the American Communists, which we can perform best because of our organic connection with the world movement, through the Communist International, to contribute to bring the United States fully into the world democratic front by making our people world-conscious, by creating a clearer understanding that the national security of our country is most intimately bound up with the fate of world democracy. From the time of Marx and Engels this has been a conscious goal of Communists."

Now, do you see what we mean when we speak of the counsels of Communism in the policies of the nation?

Pal Gets a New License

HELLO, FOLKS:

How are you these fine, blustering March days? Y'have to hang on to your hats when you go out now. I had great fun the other day chasing the Boss' derby down the street. A gust of wind swooped it right off his head. He's so plump he couldn't get it at all, so I helped him out. I'm afraid I'm not much good as a retriever, 'cause I sorta put a dent in it. Well, anyhow, he's got the hat and that's somethin'.

* * *

The Boss isn't feeling so well these days. He has the sniffles and keeps a funny looking thing steaming in his room nights. He has my sympathy. I know what it is not to feel well. Last week I had to go to the Doctor to be vaccinated and I had to get a license, too. Isn't it awful, the things a poor pup like me has to go through just to stay here at home with my Best Friend?

His Dad took me on my leash and I went along happy and unsuspecting. It didn't even dawn on me that anything was up when I went in the Doctor's office. I didn't wise up until he came out looking and smelling very strange and professional and jabbed me with a funny looking thing that hurt like the Old Harry. B'lieve me, they certainly took advantage of my innocence.

Next I had to go over to another office and Mr. Coughlin got my license. Now I guess it's all set, and I can stay here for another year.

Well, when we got home I moped around a bit, but I really wasn't very sick. I kinda put it on a bit so's to get a little more attention and a few extra pieces of pie.

* * *

I found quite a few letters on my desk this morning from some very nice doggies. I wish all of them could come down and play in my yard with me. Then I'd have something to keep me occupied when I'm out for my airing. I kinda got in bad last week for barking at people going by. I didn't mean any harm. I was just passing the time away, but the Boss didn't like it. I guess he was irritated 'cause he's not feeling well and he's worried again.

He's been checking up on the books and our circulation reports and, folks, he started to feel low down right away. I guess we'll all have to work a little harder to get subscriptions for SOCIAL JUSTICE. I thought we were doing mighty fine, but it looks like we'll have to hustle and also get some of our friends busy who haven't done anything yet. I know you'll do all you can, now that you know how things are. Lots of times we could do better if we realized just how much each little bit means to this job we have set out to do. Getting one million subscriptions for SOCIAL JUSTICE is a big order, but we can do it. Where there's a will there's a way.

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE has a birthday coming up. Yep, our magazine is three years old today—March 13th. D'y'know, for a baby born on Friday, March 13th, it hasn't done bad. In fact, it's been places and will keep right on going places. Yessirree, SOCIAL JUSTICE will be a magazine that you can point to with pride and swell right up 'cause you helped it along.

The Boss has worked awfully hard to put SOCIAL JUSTICE across, and with the help of his friends, he's done a pretty fine job. But at times he gets kinda discouraged and he feels that we aren't getting ahead like we should if the principles of social justice are ever to amount to anything as far as the people are concerned.

I know that he'd appreciate it an awful lot if you'd try extra hard this week to get at least one new subscriber as a birthday present for the magazine. I don't like to be begging like this every week, but when the Boss is happy, all's right with my little world and I know that to see SOCIAL JUSTICE grow and reach more people would make him just about the happiest man in the world.

He can work better for you, too, when he's feeling good. So y'see, you'll be helping yourself if you hustle around and send in a few subscriptions.

I'll be seeing you again next week, folks. So long 'til then.

—PAL.

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Vol. 3A MARCH 13, 1939 No. 11

PIUS XII TO BE KNOWN AS POPE OF PEACE

New Pontiff as Statesman Was Popular in Germany

Former Provincial of Franciscans Gives Impressions of Famous Prelate.

By the Very
REV. URBAN FREUND, O.F.M.
(Ex-Minister Provincial of Cincinnati Province)

"Habemus Pontificem!"

That announcement was the signal for the jubilant cry of the multitudes in Rome when the results of the election made known that Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli had become the supreme Pontiff.

"Christus vivat! Christus regnat!"

The same cry that rocked through St. Peter's Square on the afternoon of March 2 was re-echoed in every part of the Christian world. I had heard that cry before; but I knew that this acclaim was more portentous than any the radio had ever brought to my ears.

The selection of Cardinal Pacelli as supreme head of the Catholic Church and the spiritual leader of 400-million followers of Jesus Christ was indeed a most worthy choice.

The new Pontiff is eminently fitted for the high position he now holds.

Able Statesman and Linguist

Pope Pius XII, the former Cardinal Pacelli, is a great statesman, an unusual spiritual leader, a man of strong spirituality, and an accomplished linguist.

Three times I had the honor to be in his presence; and each time I was more strongly impressed with this man as *"papabilis,"* likely to be the next Pope. His ability as statesman was acquired already during the years he served as undersecretary of state under Cardinal Gasparri, whom he assisted in the monumental work of the codification of Canon Law. Pius XII was Secretary of State during the most critical periods of the Church's relations with the external powers: at the time of the separation of Church and State in France; when the question of the French protectorate in the East was being discussed. Under Pope Benedict XV he was appointed Nuncio to Munich and archbishop of Sardis.

Pope Popular With German People

It was here, especially in Germany, that he made a profound impression on everybody. During my travels in Germany I heard the most of most wonderful impressions made by Cardinal Pacelli from priests and bishops and people everywhere. He took his job seriously, that is restoring peace. In six months he mastered the German language; so much so that he was able to appear in public and give a beautiful and learned discussion on timely topics.

In order to improve his knowledge of German he was a frequent visitor to the Franciscan Monastery Sankt Anna Kloster at Munich, where his frequent conferences with the fathers brought a remarkable facility in speaking German.

The linguistic abilities of the Cardinal were so marvelous that Pius XI repeatedly said of him that he must have the *"donum linguarum,"* the gift of tongues. I recall the wonderment that all Rome showed at the International Missionary Congress over the facility with which he discoursed expertly in Latin, Italian, English, German, French, Portugese, Polish and Spanish.

His English is excellent, without much foreign accent.

Pius XII made good in every position that he held. And the fact that he so successfully fulfilled the office of Secretary of State in such critical times was likely the main consideration in the choice of the electing Cardinals; and also why they departed from the time honored tradition of not electing a Secretary of State to the See of Peter.

Looks Younger Than His Years

I remember him as a tall, lithe, thinnish man, who speaks slowly and smiles easily. He walks with normal strides and holds himself erect. It is significant that although he was elected on his birthday, March 2, he does not look to be 63 years of age. His whole impression is one of strong character, and deep spirituality; one who is able to govern others because he has first learned the secret of governing himself. His record as a student of scholarly habits and deep learning can only be measured by the greatness of faith he brought into the classroom and now brings to this highest office of spiritual authority.

The College of Cardinals brushed aside all tradition in coming directly to the man by speedy election. This is significant of the importance he held in their eyes previously to the election. He was not only the choice of the Cardinals but of the people; and the roar that greeted the announcement of his selection gives evidence of both the expectation and the general glad acclaim.

I recall last seeing the present newly-elected Pontiff at ceremonies during a Papal Mass in St. Peter's. He is dignified in action during services, and gives the impression of sureness and devotion.

If the world needs peace, this leader can help the world reach that settled calm so necessary now between peoples. As Secretary of State, his efforts were constantly for peace; and in selecting "Pius" as his name not only can we discern his love for his predecessor, Pius XI, but we can see also in Pius XII a Pope of Peace.

Canadians on Guard Against Communism

TORONTO, ONTARIO — A Dominion-wide survey, as well as a definite plan for the enlistment of all Royal Canadian Mounted Police and all provincial police, for the establishment of a sabotage squad to guard industry in time of war was recently announced.

Dominion officials learned that a definite plan had been drawn up by the Communists to cripple munition plants, hydro-electric sources, bridges, and other key industries.

There have been few sabotage attempts to date but precautions have been taken to prevent the approach of unauthorized persons and plans have been drafted for placing guards at vulnerable points. Some of these would include the power plants at Niagara, the Quebec bridge, Montreal's big bridges, power transforming stations in all key cities, the Welland, St. Mary's river and St. Lawrence canals, main railway lines and bridges, grain elevators, oil refineries and storage yards, steel mills and other plants of less importance in wartime production.

Makers of History

By a signal coincidence, Pope Pius XII came to office on the birthday anniversary of the revered Leo XIII, and on his own 63rd birthday!

More than that, it was the feast day of Saint Simplicius, a Pope who battled heresy in the early ages of the Church.

This combination of coincidences doubtless point propitiously to the place in history which the new Pope is destined to fill. May he, too, be known as the "Pope of peace, who ruled firmly and with wisdom in a reign characterized by his love for the poor."

The program of the Christian Church in this age of godless naturalism is ever more clear. Leo XIII stated it; the beloved Pius XI restated with emphasis the Christian program for social reconstruction; Pius XII is committed to carrying out the work so well begun but for which, in the words of the late Pontiff, "we have so little time."

Won Many Friends With His Affability On Visit to America

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Pope Pius XII is remembered here as an affable, gracious and able ecclesiastical diplomatist who won the admiration of all whom he met on the occasion of his visit to the United States in October, 1936.

As Papal Secretary of State, Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli first won the favor of American journalists with the statement he gave them as they swarmed aboard his arriving ship.

He expressed his delight at arriving in this country, and his unshaken belief in the solidity of America's tradition of freedom.

"On this, my first visit to the United States," said Cardinal Pacelli, "there is no need of a lengthy statement to understand my desire, cherished for a long time, to see with my own eyes this country and to feel the pulsations of its life and of its labor . . . Despite the private character of my visit I know well that I am expected to make my little contribution to the representatives of the press as a sort of 'journalistic tax of entry' into the United States. Accordingly, I am happy to be able to say that the Holy Father, in the midst of the heavy burdens of his apostolic office, with youthful energy and untiring devotion ever labors by every means in his power to extend to all peoples and all nations in their present difficulties the incomparable aid and encouragement found only in the teachings of Christ . . .

"I am indeed happy to find myself within the territory of a great people who knows how to unite so beautifully and nobly a sense of discipline with the exercise of a just, legitimate and well ordered liberty. May all the sons and daughters of this North American continent, in spite of present difficulties, enjoy a condition of noble and decent human existence which is prerequisite of a true and lasting peace in society."

Papal State Secretary Is To Carry On

Closest Collaborator of the Late Pontiff Selected to Continue World Program.

VATICAN CITY—A trailing wisp of white smoke upcurling from a chimney of the Sistine Chapel, in the dusk of early twilight on the Feast Day of St. Simplicius, told a waiting world that Christendom had a new ruler—Pope Pius XII.

The new Pontiff, Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, elevated to the Chair of St. Peter by his 61 colleagues in the College of Cardinals, stepped out upon the balcony of old St. Peter's Basilica. Before a throng of 200,000 persons he blessed "the city and the world," the first act of his reign as the ruler of 350-million faithful Christians.

World Awaits Peace Mission

Choosing the name of Pius out of reverent respect for his immediate predecessor, the newly-elected Pontiff indicated his intention of carrying out the long-range program laid down by Pius XI, the "Pope of Peace." That Pius XI trusted his aid and judgment was attested in the words of the late Pontiff himself who, in 1935, referred to Cardinal Pacelli, his Secretary of State, as "our closest collaborator."

That the world awaits and needs his work for peace is evident from a glance at the universe: Spain emerging from a civil war against Communism; France hovering on the brink of Socialism; Italy seeking to consolidate her Fascist gains without treading into the dangerous waters of naturalism; Germany fighting against a trend toward paganism in government; Russia groaning under the wreck of a Communist failure; and the Far East a vast mission land wet with the blood of conflict.

United States Battles Paganism

In the new world of the West, the United States of America defends itself against the attacks of atheistic Communist aggression on the one hand, and a pagan reactionary aggression on the other. In the vast Catholic territory of South America, the Christian faith firmly rejects the encroachments of foreign ideologies. Although in once-Catholic Mexico, Communist oppression continues to trample the faith.

Fittingly, Pius XII came to power on the day hallowed by the feast of the sainted Pope Simplicius, who, reigning from 468 to 483, "ruled with wisdom and firmness in difficult times, when nearly all the princes of the Church forsook the faith and were mired in heresy!"

Viva Il Santo Padre!

Cardinal Pacelli Beloved in His Native Rome – City's Nickname, "The Saint"

By **Rev. John de Deo, O.F.M.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO—Pope Pius XII, who such a short time ago bore the name of Eugenio Pacelli, is better known in Rome as "The Saint." During my sojourn of several years in the Holy City, the Cardinal Secretary of State was commonly referred to as *"Il Santo."*

Long ago, the virtues, the asceticism, and the charities of Cardinal Pacelli won for him this loving nickname. The clergy and the laity alike spoke of him endearingly as *"Il Santo:"* and there is little doubt the Romans will continue to call him so, even now that he bears the new and august name of Pope Pius XII.

Today, as he blessed the world for the first time in his new office, he is again greeted as *"Il Santo,"* but this time with an addition. The *"Il Santo"* of Rome is now the *"Il Santo Padre"* — the Holy Father — of the entire Christian world. Yesterday, the Saint. Today, the Saint and Father.

"Annuntio vobis gaudium magnum; habemus papam!" ("I announce to you tidings of great joy; we have a Father.") Mother Church is very definite and sure in her pronouncements. The Dean of the Cardinal Deacons did not say, "I think we have a Father," or "I hope we have a Father." No, "We have a Father." Truer words were never spoken. For in Cardinal Pacelli—the Saint—he knew we had a Father who clearly understands the needs of our troubled world and who will care for them with the deep and personal care of a saint.

Is Popular Idol of His Native Rome

Cardinal Pacelli won for himself friendship among the people of Rome. But that is not the only place touched by his friendship. In the days when he was Nuncio to Germany, the German people revered and loved him. And in the other places, in South America as Legate to the Eucharistic Congress and in the United States, he was greeted with enthusiasm and fervor.

The very appearance of this man reveals some of his character. One has but to see him, to catch a glimpse of his face, and one is struck by something strong and holy. He has that certain intangible, undefinable quality of a great man—that puzzling something stamped upon the outward features by the goodness and greatness of the inner spirit.

There can be little doubt that Pius XII will be another Pope of peace. It is said that Pope Benedict XV gave the young priest Pacelli orders to preach peace—and that during the worst days of the World War. That command might have been a portfolio. Pacelli was made a Minister of Peace. He took the Commission with him on his diplomatic duties to Germany. He found his Commission again under Pope Pius XI. When, a few years ago, he went to Buenos Aires, his first exhortation to the people was on the necessity for peace.

And it is likewise certain that in his struggles for peace, the new Pope will not preach anything less than a just and holy peace. And to that end he will bend the genius and energy that is his. For Cardinal Pacelli is not only noted as a saintly man, he is known as a diplomat of high rank. When he was appointed Secretary of State one of the Cardinals remarked that the high aims of the Catholic Church would now be given a "more modern and keen policy."

In Rome, our new Holy Father is noted as a very affable person, one easy to meet, and democratic as his Predecessor, Pius XI. Without losing any of his dignity, he could unbend and would rather forget the external pomp to show kindness to anyone.

I recall the first time when the late Pope Pius XI had a serious attack of illness. News of his sickness spread rapidly, and with it, naturally enough in Rome, one could hear mention made of a successor. At a large gathering of the clergy, the name of Cardinal Pacelli was mentioned. The common opinion of those present was that if he were elected he certainly would not accept because he was too humble. But, today, humility had to bow to duty—to the needs of his children.

Viva Il Santo! Viva Il Santo Padre!

Long Line of Pontiffs Made Name of Pius Memorable

By **Rev. Peter Wiethe, O.F.M.,**
Shrine of the Little Flower

To The Long Line of Piuses that reaches back to the dawn of the Papacy there attaches a remarkable spirit of kindliness and gentleness that is the very significance of the name Pius.

From 140 to 154 Pius I, the ninth successor of the Apostle Peter, protected the rapidly developing Church against the crafty attacks of Gnostics like Valentinus and Marcion.

But it was not until the fifteenth century that another Pope took that name — Pius II, the famous Aeneas Silvius de Piccolomini, who reigned from 1458 till 1464. He was a classicist of varied talents and superior culture. The great solicitude of his pontificate was the peace of Christendom against the ruthless forces of Islam. He was the only pope to write an autobiography.

A third Pius appears in 1503, when Francesco Todeschini Piccolomini, a nephew of Pius II, was elevated to the supreme pontificate. Unfortunately for the world, this ecclesiastic of spotless character and many-sided capacity had a brief reign of but four weeks!

Giovanni Angelo Medici became Pius IV in 1559 and ruled the Church of God until 1565. Called the "Father of the Poor," he was greeted with great jubilation on his elevation. The talents of this Pope, who had a clear grasp of the realities of practical life, were particularly shown in the smoothing over and adjustment of conflicting interests. Kind, simple, affable to every one, he laid aside all ceremony, especially with the ambassadors.

Pope Pius V Honored as Saint

In Pius V (1566-1572) the line of these gentle Popes reaches the heights of sanctity, for this Dominican, Michele Ghisleri, has been proclaimed a Saint of God. His whole desire was to further the reform of the Church. And by his vigilance he undoubtedly saved his country from revolution and civil war. It was during his reign, in 1571, that peace was assured Europe by the glorious victory of Lepanto.

Pius VI, Giovanni Braschi, who sat upon the throne of Peter from 1775 to 1799, was opposed by Joseph II of Austria in many ways, yet again and again he made kindly overtures to effect a compromise with the Royal Sacristan. However Pius VI refused to submit to the unbearable demands of the French. As a result, he was taken prisoner and died before he could return to Rome.

Barnaba Chiaramonti, a Benedictine, as Pius VII ruled the Church from 1800 to 1823. He tried to settle peacefully the Church's differences with Napoleon, but was long held a prisoner because he would not bend to the Conqueror's will. He would not even recognize Napoleon's divorce from Josephine, his lawful wife. To the lasting glory of Pius VII is the fact that after the downfall of his persecutor, Napoleon, he gladly offered a refuge in Rome to the Bonaparte family and pleaded for leniency towards the exiled Emperor.

In 1829, after the six years' pontificate of Leo XII the name of gentleness was once more taken by Pius VIII, Francesco Xaverio Castiglione. True to his name he was of a mild and temperate disposition. His brief reign of twenty months was marked by revolutions in France, Belgium, and Poland.

Pius IX Held Longest Reign

Like Pius XII who visited North America before his election, Pius IX, the former Giovanni Mastai Ferretti, visited South America. One of his first acts as Pope was to condemn Communism along with many other pernicious errors of the day. His great charity and amiability made him beloved of the people. During this, the longest pontificate in the history of the Papacy, 1846-1878, it is astounding how this kind Father of Christendom fearlessly held his ground against false liberalism which threatened to destroy faith and religion. He was the first of the "Prisoners of the Vatican."

It was the intention of Pius X, Giuseppe Sarto, to "restore all things in Christ," the motto he chose on his elevation in 1903.

Pius XI of blessed memory—the Pope of "Intrepid Faith"—has been above all the "Pope of Peace." His was the long-range program for world peace.

The Pope's Active Career as a Scholar and Diplomat

ROME, ITALY—Pope Pius XII brings to the Papacy a tradition of zealous scholarship, principled diplomacy and humble piety—qualities that have marked his priesthood and episcopacy since his ordination at a youthful age.

Born of a noble Roman family celebrated in its contributions to the Church's clergy, Pope Pius XII early indicated a love of spirituality, a love that had its first satisfaction with his elevation to the priesthood at 23. Two years afterward he was summoned to the Sacred Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Through the inspiration of his friendship with Monsignor Pietro Gasparri, who later became Cardinal and Secretary of State, Father Pacelli became a copyist for the Sacred Congregation, then pro-secretary, and finally was selected to be the successor to Monsignor Gasparri, under Pope Benedict XV.

As a monsignor, the slender, studious young cleric served the peace mission of the Sovereign Pontiff Benedict XV. Dispatched to Munich as Papal Nuncio, he was given the responsibility of delivering his Pontiff's famous peace proposals to the German Kaiser, proposals which were given serious consideration as a means to bringing to an end the raging world conflict.

Calm Courage Cowed Armed Mob

Like his predecessor, Pius XI, who as Nuncio to Poland accepted the challenge of violence that surrounded him, Monsignor Pacelli narrowly escaped death at the hands of a band of Spartacist revolutionaries — the Communists of another day.

Engaged with administrative tasks in the Nunciature, Monsignor Pacelli was surprised by a spartacan mob which broke into the residence, flourishing pistols and confronted the Vatican diplomatist. Unflinching, Monsignor Pacelli strode toward them in his purple robe, informed them in a firm voice they were trespassing on extra-territorial property in violation of the privilege enjoyed under such a status.

The blustering revolutionaries were first aroused, then abashed. Wilting before the magnetic personality of the Monsignor, they conferred for a time among themselves, and then fled.

As the Weimar Republic was established, Monsignor Pacelli set up the first Nunciatiure of the German nation at Berlin. In the decade that followed he arranged successive Church concordats with Bavaria and with Prussia, the latter work being the crowning achievement of his diplomatic career. For Prussia, with a majority of Protestant residents, long had been apathetic toward the establishment of friendly relations with the Church.

Monsignor Pacelli's great work marked him for even greater things. In 1929 he was called back to Rome to accept the Cardinal's red hat, and shortly afterward he was named Papal Secretary of State, again succeeding to a post held by his old friend, Cardinal Gasparri.

Tasks Taxed Diplomatic Powers

In his ten years service as state secretary, Cardinal Pacelli administered the Church's interests in a world gone politically berserk. Godless Russia, restless, class-conscious France, war-torn Spain, and pagan-bent Germany all combined to tax his powers as an administrator and a diplomatist in the church's behalf.

That his worth was realized became apparent when the slender Cardinal, destined to become Pontiff, appeared as Papal Legate to Lourdes, where the closing Holy Year ceremonies were held in 1935. At that time he was given a welcome so warmly enthusiastic that even then predictions were made he would be the next Pope.

Learned, principled and stalwart as a figure of the Church, Pope Pius XII drew the high praise of the late Pope Pius XI, who considered him his "closest collaborator." In 1936 the Holy Father said of him: "We have entrusted to you, our beloved son, who so eagerly serves the cause of the Church in our daily activity to the extent that you may be called our closest collaborator, with this most honored mission . . . Also because you are a prince of the Church and because of the sublime outstanding achievements you have accomplished for the good of the soul, and for your special eloquence."

Pope Pius XI may have felt that none was so ably equipped to carry on the work he began than this, "our beloved son," who has become Pope Pius XII.

Vatican Concordat With Germany Negotiated by Cardinal Pacelli

BERLIN, GERMANY—Pope Pius XII was the skilled statesman who, as Cardinal Pacelli, negotiated the Vatican Concordat with Germany in 1933. He knows the whole picture. He was familiar with the old imperial Germany, and Berlin with all its international ramifications. And he is not unfamiliar with the New Reich, and Munich with its designs and purposes.

During the World War, as the Papal Nuncio at Berlin, Msgr. Pacelli was commissioned by Pope Benedict XV to convey personally to the then reigning Kaiser, a peace plan that would have brought to an end the horrors and sufferings of the war. Unfortunately, forces that did not want peace were successful in prevailing on the Kaiser to refuse the solicitous offer of the Holy Father.

Moreover, these same forces succeeded, after the Armistice, in keeping Vatican influence from the Peace Table at Versailles. Today, we see in the world the harvest of that short-sighted policy reflected in international hatreds and a senseless armaments race.

The Concordat between the Vatican and the New Reich was ratified on September 10, 1933. It sought to establish a legal basis from which a defense of rights can be undertaken, rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, but insisting upon the right to render unto God the things that are God's.

All Saw Peace Hope in Concordat

The agreement combined the substance of previous concordats between the Church and the state governments of Prussia, Baden and Bavaria. The Church pledged itself —and has kept its pledge—to refrain from political activities; while the Reich agreed to permit Catholic lay and clerical associations to exist, provided they confine themselves to religious activities.

"*Germania*," the organ of the former Catholic Party, said of it: "The Reichsconcordate leaves in existence the various state concordats but will be superior to them and will bind the Church into a unified whole, subordinate to the State."

An interpretative agreement, drawn up by Pius XI in an effort to demarcate the dividing line between politics and Catholic faith and morals, was submitted to the Hitler government, but never acted upon, previous to the ratification.

Franz Von Papen, Vice-Chancellor of Germany, who represented Hitler in Rome, in signing the Concordat, stated to Cardinal Pacelli: "This agreement is destined to render impossible any future conflicts between Church and State in Germany."

Hitler himself on the subject of the new pact with the Vatican said in part:

"It appears to me that through the conclusion of the Concordat between the Holy See and the German Reich government sufficient guarantees have been given that Reich citizens of the Roman Catholic faith will henceforth put themselves unconditionally in the service of the new National Socialist State. I, therefore, decree:

"1—The dissolution of those Catholic organizations which are recognized by the new treaty, and the dissolution of which occurred without orders from the Reich government, is to be rescinded immediately.

"2—All measures of force against clergymen and other leaders of Catholic organizations are to be cancelled. Repetition of such measures in the future is prohibited and will be punished according to existing law.

"3—I am happy in the conviction that an end has come to an epoch in which, unfortunately, only too often religious and political interests, came into seemingly insoluble conflict. The treaty concluded between the Roman Catholic Church and the Reich will serve to restore in this field the peace which we all need."

Nazi Friction Once More Acute

From the Vatican, inspired press comment characterized the Concordat as a "guaranty of religious peace for Germany and a pledge of protection for the Catholic Church. The moment was particularly opportune as troublesome confusion was imminent between the various Catholic activities in Germany.

"The Concordat decidedly cleared that atmosphere and separated the purely political factors from the religious, guaranteeing to the Church the full exercise of its high function, and opened the way to arrive at religious peace which now brings fruitful results to all Catholic organizations."

As the year of 1933 drew to a close, friction between the German Catholics and the Hitler government again became acute. The Pope and the German Bishops charged the government with failure to apply the Concordat. In November, Chancellor Hitler sent two successive representatives—one of them, General Hermann Goering —to Rome in an effort to reach an agreement on the interpretation of the Concordat. They returned unsuccessful.

Heartened by the Pope's support, and by Protestant opposition to Nazi attempts at co-ordination of religious activities under the State, Catholic spokesmen renewed their attacks upon the Nazi racial and religious principles. Cardinal Faulhaber, on December 4, called upon Protestants to make common cause with Catholics in defending Christianity against paganism and exclusive nationalism. In his Christmas message on December 23, the late Pope Pius XI denounced the Nazi program for sterilization of the unfit. His words were reiterated by Cardinal Faulhaber and other German prelates in their Christmas sermons.

Since 1933, the Roman Catholic Church has waited with the solicitude of a patient mother, watching faithfully at a window each night for the return of a prodigal son. The late Pope Pius XI knew that the Church could afford to wait. He had seen those who would supersede Christianity with godless chaos fade away in their impossible tasks century after century, each deluded by his own intellectual pride into the deception that he could succeed where so many others had failed.

"*Thou hast conquered, O Galilean!*" rings down the corridors of time.

The new Pope, prophetically termed the "Angelic Shepherd," is faced with the super-human task of preserving religion in a world that would forget God.

Like a City, Firm on a Mountain-Top, The Papacy Has Withstood Evil Storms

By **Rev. Cyril J. Keating**
Shrine of the Little Flower

THE ACCESSION of Pius XII to the pontifical throne, recalls again the important role played by the successors of St. Peter in world history.

From the time the prince of the apostles established his apostolic see in the capital of the pagan world, the Papacy like a little acorn, has sprung into a mighty oak. It has stood, a bulwark firm and strong, against the injustices and immoralities of the world. Like a city on a mountain top, it stands today supreme and impregnable against the Satanic forces of evil.

It was the Papacy in the person of Leo the Great that turned back Attila the Hun and his destructive forces, to preserve the civilizations of Europe for centuries to come. It was the Papacy in the person of a Gregory the Great that sent an Augustine into England, that brought the light of the gospel and the truths of Christianity to Ireland and Germany through a Patrick and a Boniface. It was the Papacy which sent a Cyril and a Methodius to the Slavs, an Ignatius to the Indies and China, a brown-robed Franciscan to the south, and a white-robed Dominican to the north.

Dares to Censure and Counsel Kings

As a moral power in the world, it has been without equality. Like a John the Baptist, it was the Papacy which made Philip the Fair of France depart from his brother's wife. It took a Hildebrand to bring the proud, unscrupulous Frederick (Barbarosa) the Great to the snowy hills of Canossa, a penitent sinner. It was a Clement VII who refused to let Henry VIII flout the moral laws of God and His Church, regardless of the cost.

The torch of truth and the light of civilization have been preserved by the Papacy even while the rest of the world was wallowing in the dark night of ignorance, sacrificing its culture to the brutal forces of war.

The mission of the Papacy has been to preserve truth and disseminate the doctrines of her Divine Master. When hydra-headed error began to assert itself in the domain of God's word, it was to the Papacy that men turned for guidance and truth. At the Council of Nice in 315, the Vatican, in the person of Philip the Deacon, its representative, proclaimed the divinity of Christ, the humanity of Christ, the virginity and the motherhood of Mary—and the cry was heralded "*Roma locutus est, causa finitus est*," (Rome has spoken, the case is finished!)

Men have never been indifferent to the existence of the Papacy. Either they have admired its holiness and organization or they have fought against it. The Papacy survived ten persecutions of the Caesars, including those of Nero, Domitian and Titus. It outlived the reign of Emperor Charles V who with his army ransacked and pillaged the Holy City.

Though the soldiers of the French Revolution ordered the disenthronement of God and the worship of the goddess of reason in the Papal States, and had prohibited divine services and taken the Pope a prisoner, his spiritual power was undiminished.

Former Pupil of New Pope Lists Virtues

By **REV. C. N. HEATH, D.D.**

MINGLED WITH the shouts of joy and the sighs of relief that greeted the unexpectedly speedy election of Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli to the Papacy an attentive ear might have heard the crash of broken traditions and customs. Never, or almost never, since the office of Secretary of State was created in the middle of the sixteenth century has its incumbent been elected Pope. In fact, from being the most important official in the Roman Curia, he has almost invariably dropped out of the public eye with the death of the Pope whose chief adviser and executive he had been. True, this was not the case with his immediate predecessor, Cardinal Gasparri, who was retained in office by Pius XI. But that retention was a nine days wonder.

Even the great Saint Charles Borromeo, who is generally considered to have been the first to hold that exalted office — which he did with conspicuous success — did not reach the papal dignity. Cardinal Rampolla, the famous Secretary of State of Leo XIII, came near to election, but, according to credible witnesses, would not have received the necessary votes even without the veto of Austria. Hence, this election must have come as a complete surprise to all who are familiar with the traditions of the Conclave.

Customarily, the retiring Secretary of State is the first to be eliminated in any list of probable candidates. This is natural enough. It is human to want a change of policy and of personnel. The Cardinal Secretary of State occupies a position which combines the office of Prime Minister with that of Foreign Minister. He embodies the policy of the Pope whom he serves and stands or falls with him. It is scarcely less a tribute to Pius XI than to Cardinal Pacelli, himself, that the Cardinals have so definitely signified their approval of the policy of the preceding reign.

Moreover, for more than 200 years no Roman has been Pope. Not since Innocent XIII, elected in 1721, has the Conclave chosen a native of Rome to be Bishop of that See. We have to go back to the so-called "Dark Ages" to find it the rule to elect Romans rather than the exception.

The Roman Popes of more recent times have all been members of the great Roman baronial and princely families — Colonna, Orsini, Savelli, Berberini and the like. Pius XII comes of an upper middle-class family of lawyers — recently ennobled, it is true, but not of the ancient Roman nobility.

Again, he is the first Pope for a century, at least, who was never a parish priest or Bishop of a diocese even for a brief space. He was, of course, consecrated Bishop by Benedict XV when he was sent as Apostolic Nunzio to Bavaria in 1917. The writer was present at the ceremony and recalls vividly the impression of the tall, imposing figure of the new Bishop towering over the diminutive Pontiff, and the contrast of his musical and sonorous voice with the raucous and discordant voice of the Pope.

All the modern Popes have been engaged more or less—Pius X, indeed, exclusively—in the work of the ministry. Pius XII, on the contrary, ever since his ordination to the priesthood at the turn of the century, has been an official of the Secretariate of State and a diplomat. His career has been exclusively bureaucratic. All his life he lived in the Eternal City, except

(Continued on Page 10)

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Peace With Justice

ALARMED, no doubt, by the mad race for armaments on every hand, and disturbed by the constant talk of the *imminence* and *inevitability* of war, His Holiness Pope Pius XII has made world peace the first official objective of his reign.

"Peace with justice" was his plea to the world in an unprecedented address over the Vatican Radio Station within 24 hours after his election as Pope.

After a paternal greeting to the Cardinals and clergy throughout the world, the new Pontiff declared:

"In this solemn moment our thoughts run also to all those who are outside the Church, to those who will be pleased to know that the Pope raises for them to the highest and greatest God, prayers and wishes for their very good.

"To this paternal message we wish to add hope and an appeal for peace.

"We mean that peace which our predecessor of pious memory recommended to men with so much insistence and invoked with such ardent prayers, and for which he offered his life to God; that peace, the sublime gift of heaven, which is desired by all honest souls and which is the fruit of charity and justice.

"We invite everybody to peace of conscience, tranquil in the friendship of God; to peace of families, united and harmonized by holy love of Christ and, finally, to peace among nations through mutual, brotherly assistance, friendly collaboration, and cordial understandings for the superior interest of the great human family under the watchfulness and protection of Divine Providence.

"In these troublesome and difficult hours, while so many difficulties seem to impede attainment of that peace which is the most profound inspiration of our heart, we raise to the Lord a special prayer for all those who are entrusted with the high honor and the grave burden of guiding peoples on the road to prosperity and progress."

It is the earnest hope of all Christians that the world will cease to pay an empty lip-service to Pius XII, and seek to apply his divinely inspired teachings. Let the rulers of this world recognize that without Christ and spiritual leadership there can never be peace with justice.

Our Fourth Year

TODAY — Monday, March 13th — is the third anniversary of your National Weekly, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Founded by Father Coughlin in 1936, the publication made its appearance in the swaddling clothes of a tabloid newspaper on Friday, the 13th! Superstitious readers predicted dire things for the husky infant. A number of their forebodings came true. But, in American sporting parlance, the little fellow is still in there slugging, and he "packs a hearty punch!"

Entering upon the fourth year of its crusade, SOCIAL JUSTICE renews, as it were, its baptismal vows. We promise, for example, to renounce the mystical body of Satan and all his works.

We do not seek controversy; but we hope that we may never fail to controvert error. Moreover, we will never be satisfied merely negatively to oppose evil; we much prefer to be positive for good.

We have a program. It is stated in every edition at the top of this editorial page. It is clear, simple and understandable. Furthermore, it is demonstrably practical. The Sixteen Principles of Social Justice sum up the teachings of two great Popes of the Church.

They are at once a war cry and a code book for a new Crusade, which has for its objective the reconstruction of a Christian social order in America.

Madrid Has Fallen

THE INEVITABLE has happened in Spain. Error may appear to triumph for years, but, always, the good and the true wins eventually.

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE knew the truth about Spain many months ahead of the rest of the nation. But even the most obtuse cannot fail to know it now.

The "civil war" in Spain was a revolt against Communism wearing its favorite modern disguise of "democracy." It was a revolt of Christians against the forces of anti-Christ. It was only a matter of time until the truth would prevail.

It is only a matter of time until Moscow's tragedy of errors will defeat itself.

It is only a matter of time until the government of Hitler's Germany must readjust its attitude toward the eternal truths of religion.

As for the democracies, their people must rectify the evils within their governments or a new kind of revolution will attempt to cure where democracy has failed.

However the march of Communism may appear to have been halted by temporary defeats, the causes of Communism still remain in many lands. These must be purged from national life. All other perils of "international complications" pale beside that vital fact.

Dictatorships

LAST WEEK the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments of the United States Government, gathered to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Congress.

The representatives of the people of the United States heard their President pledge that America would *stand with the "other democracies"* in opposing dictator governments throughout the world.

As yet neither Mr. Roosevelt nor any of the proponents of such a "stand-together" alliance has explained just what they mean by the "other" democracies. According to informed students of government, the United States of America itself is the only major government in the world "of, for and by the people."

The only European nations not already committed to a policy of friendliness towards the ideology of a strong nationalism, are Soviet Russia, Great Britain and France. Thus, according to the Presidential logic, the "other democracies" must be found somewhere in this group. Soviet Russia, admittedly, is the cruelest of dictatorships; Great Britain and France are imperialist empires.

Even the man on the street has sufficient knowledge to realize that this so-called "democratic" trilogy is more to be avoided than courted. If we are to be aligned with this trilogy —and we are—is it not important first to see what we will get out of it?

Are we, for example, going to fight for democracy, only to achieve something of Soviet consistency?

Whatever the New Deal means by the ideologies advanced by its Chief Spokesman, one fact is significant. The most genuinely democratic utterance (American interpretation) made last Saturday came from that branch of the Government which Mr. Roosevelt, last year, sought to emasculate as "undemocratic."

In what rang as a clear challenge to dictatorial ambitions at home, as well as abroad in other countries of the world, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court remarked:

"We are not here as masters but as servants—to attest our loyalty to the commands and restrictions laid down by our sovereign, the people of the United States!"

'Peace' For Labor

THE FACTION-RENT United Automobile Workers Union has held one convention, and must have another before any prediction can be made as to what will eventuate from and for the union's 375,000 members.

Labor unions have one purpose: to better the condition of labor economically and socially. The split in the U.A.W. is but a glimmering reflection of what has happened to labor on a vastly larger scale. The whole of American labor is riven from top to bottom.

President Roosevelt has called for a "peace" conference to heal the wounds of the Congress for Industrial Organizations, and the American Federation of labor. But conference-calling itself is only the recognition that something is wrong.

Within, the United Auto Workers' structure has been weakened by Communist termites. This has been charged and proven in a trial held by the union's hierarchy. It is no longer a matter for "speculation." Despite the proof, nothing has been done to cure the condition. It continues, without apology.

Within the labor movement as a whole, Communism has been seen at work. Yet, as in the U.A.W., almost nothing has been done about it.

The trouble lies within labor's leadership, for sadly, enough, labor has few leaders. It has looked for leadership to labor promoters and labor exploiters and labor racketeers some of whom have an alien gospel of government dearer to them than the welfare of the American men they supposedly represent.

Mr. Homer Martin's true place in the U.A.W. picture has not yet been found. He has appeared valiant in his battle against Communism, but when prompt action might have saved the day he did not act. Now that the Communists have snatched the union from his control—if we are to accept his own testimony—action may be less effective.

The U.A.W.'s affiliation with the Communist-ridden C.I.O. has been a history of "wildcat" strikes, violated contracts, and jobless unionists.

Perhaps, when labor shall have fought itself to exhaustion it will be able to see what it has refused to have pointed out to it, namely that Communism in labor lives on violence and dissatisfaction: true Americanism in labor lives on democracy, responsibility and progress.

Lynching Not An Issue

ON JANUARY 5, 1937, there was introduced into Congress H. R. 1507, the Wagner-Van Nuys-Gavagan Anti-Lynching Bill. It would make the failure to prevent lynching a Federal offense, and local law enforcement officers subject to criminal prosecution under the act.

It was passed by the House on April 15, and introduced into the Senate the following day. From that day until this, it has been a continuous subject of contention in the upper House of Congress. Its filibuster impeded legislation during most of the special session, and nothing practical was accomplished last year until the Senate voted to end the 30-day filibuster by laying aside the Anti-Lynching bill.

Soon after the opening of the present session of Congress, Senators Wagner, Van Nuys and Capper, declaring that "the fight must go on," co-authored a new Anti-Lynching bill (S. 845), incorporating the essentials of the previous bill with minor exceptions.

Where last year's bill required county officials to prove that they had exercised proper diligence to prevent the lynching, S. 845 places the burden of proof upon the party bringing suit.

But Senator Tom Connally of Texas, one of the leading filibusterers of 1938, announced that he still could not approve the measure; thus indicating that the South, too, believes "the fight must go on."

* * *

THE REAL ISSUE—if there can be said to be one involved—in the Anti-Lynching bill is the old North and South controversy. As there are already provisions for lynching in the individual states, the attempt to enact a Federal bill is obviously intended more as a public spanking for the South, than as any great reform measure.

There has been an Anti-Lynching bill fight in Congress for the past 30 years. While Senators in the South neither approve nor condone the crime of lynching, they stand upon their state's constitutional right to punish its own criminals.

It is unfortunate that with the nation's security at stake Congress should be wasting its time and our money, quibbling, debating and filibustering over legislation which will neither alter nor improve our drastic present economic conditions. It is not a question of approving or disapproving the crime.

Lynching just is not an issue in the United States in 1939.

There was a total of nine lynchings in this country in 1936; in 1937 there were eight; last year there were seven. With the number steadily decreasing and the law enforcing bodies of the individual states competent and willing to handle their own social disorders, it is nonsense for a great legislative body like the United States Senate to devote valuable time and energy to the creating of an issue which does not exist.

MEANWHILE, in the South, (the same South where there were seven lynchings last year) are two million cotton farmers subsisting on the verge of utter prostration. If the Messrs. Wagner, Van Nuys and Capper are the great emancipators they want the South to think they are, let them inaugurate and support legislation to alleviate the poverty and starvation of these two-million deprived victims of trade treaties and depression.

When the present administration celebrated the sixth anniversary of its Washington incumbency last week, pro-American Congressmen took occasion to remind us that there are ten million persons in this country who want employment and cannot find it, who want the necessities of life but are deprived of them, who would gladly offer their time and services and experience to industry, commerce and human progress but whose efforts are not wanted.

Yet this country needs their time and their services every bit as much as they want a job and life's comforts.

* * *

We have a national shortage of proper homes and decent living conditions. We need more coats and shoes and suits and dresses; proper foods are still a luxury to one-third of the nation.

We have our needs; the work is here to be done, and there are 20-million idle hands willing and able to do it. That is where the situation stands and nobody in government seems able or desirous of going on from there. The money which should be created to finance these needs is not issued. The depression, which could be halted by the same kind of manipulation that created it, is allowed to continue.

That situation is our national issue, whether the Senators from Kansas, Indiana and New York think so or not. Unless Congress considers these 10-million unemployed and the other 10-million underprivileged employed as an issue to be overcome—and soon, instead of allowing refugees at the rate of a thousand a day to displace American employes, and talking war, airplanes and "democratic powers" — it is flirting with suicide and courting the doom which a greater discontented populace will be certain to develop.

There is only one issue before Congress any time — *the American people*. Their welfare, mental, physical, material and moral is the only reason for the existence of a Congress or a New Deal or any other form of government. And when a government or a president or a Congress fails to provide for that welfare, (as our Government and President and Congress have failed for the past nine years), they must be prepared to accept the consequences of their apathy.

Regardless of political affiliation or administration loyalty, Congress has a duty to perform, a duty—not towards the seven lynch victims of 1938 — but a duty to 130-million American people.

Increase in U. S. Airplane Exports Expected in 1939

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It did not take the recent revelations concerning secret airplane deals to show that America is the world's A-number 1 exporter of these gliding machines of warfare.

State Department figures show that exports of American-made aircraft have been almost quadrupled within the last three years. The $23-million of exported aircraft in 1936, was increased to $45-million in 1937. Last year we exported more than $92-million worth of planes and airplane parts and present orders indicate that the 1939 total may rise to $200-million.

England, our best customer, is expected to place orders of more than $50-million this year. French purchases are anticipated at $25-million.

Last year's American aircraft customers bought as follows:

England	$39,611,000
France	6,446,000
Germany	189,000
Japan (first six months)	9,241,000
China	9,180,000
Russia	2,363,000
Poland	703,000
Rumania	683,000
Holland	2,357,000
Dutch East Indies	10,053,000
Canada	3,171,000
Mexico	1,091,000
Argentine	7,219,000
Brazil	2,219,000
Peru	1,227,000

Japan's purchases would have been doubled last year had it not been for the action of the munitions board in discouraging the granting of licenses to sell to Japan because of the war with China. No such discouragement was advanced in regard to selling to Chinese customers.

The official State Department figures on airplane exports to Germany belie the contentions of embargo lifters that the United States was selling planes to Germany for use in the Spanish war. Most of the $189,000 German expenditure was used to purchase motors and airplane parts.

Recall Asked For Daniels

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The situation of American nationals and property-holders in Mexico under the Mexican Communist dictatorship was dramatized on the floor of the House of Representatives recently, as Representative Martin J. Kennedy of New York asked for the recall of Mexican Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

In a resolution introduced on Washington's Birthday, Mr. Kennedy cited the camouflage surrounding the Mexican expropriation and the deaf ear turned to all complaints by the Department of State.

Congressman Kennedy's resolution asks that Secretary Daniels, *who ignored completely the murder of Roman Catholics in the Mexican disorders*, be recalled to this country to give a true report of conditions in the Communist land to the south.

"The State Department," Kennedy said, "is trying to allay the public mind by promised adjustments, but as far as such assurances come from our officials, Mexico testifies to their hollowness by continued outrages.

"There surely must be something wrong in our representation in Mexico. The inconsistency between the Mexican promises that are fed to Congress through the State Department and the published reports of outrages more than justify Congress taking a real hand in this situation. The Mexican muddle must be cleared up."

In order to do justice to the world's "story of the week," namely, the election and coronation of Pope Pius XII, SOCIAL JUSTICE has necessarily curtailed the weekly news analysis inaugurated in the preceding edition. Resuming next week, we will continue a complete and thorough searchlighting of the news behind the news—and why.

—THE EDITOR.

Survey Shows Congress Hot In Opposing War Alliances

WASHINGTON, D. C. — What does the United States Congress think about the possible involvement of this nation in a foreign war?

This question has risen to the surface of public discussion in late weeks because of the unquestioned leanings of the New Deal administration toward an alliance with the world's "democracies" — including godless Russia and Communist Spain and Mexico—against the Fascist dictatorships.

The question has a special answer in a survey conducted by the Hearst press among members of Congress. Early results of the survey show a large percentage of the Congress emphatically opposed to any warlike policy. Opinions of some of those responding:

Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana: "In my judgment the correct attitude for the United States at the present stage of world affairs should be one of strict neutrality. We ought not to favor one nation as against another . . . *We should avoid entangling alliances*, as we always have, entering no alliances at any time for offense and defense."

Representative William Lemke, North Dakota: "Emphatically, the United States should not take part in foreign wars. *We should mind our own business and stay at home.* That is the best way to assure peace."

Representative Bruce Barton, New

York: "I favor powerful defenses on the sea and in the air. *But I want no secret negotiations or understandings with any other nation.* The people of our country are entitled to all the facts . . ."

Senator William H. King, Utah: ". . . The United States seeks no territorial conquests or the control of other nations. Therefore, its domestic policies should be free from interference with or aggression upon other nations, and *should not join in alliances* with war-like nations . . ."

THE PAPACY—Pius VII and Pius XII

Broadcast Delivered by Father Coughlin from the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Michigan, Sunday Afternoon, March 5, 1939

THE ENTIRE WORLD rejoices in the election of Eugenio Pacelli to the Papacy under the title of Pius XII. This 262nd occupant of the Chair of St. Peter is eminently fitted for the responsibilities of the high office to which he was elevated on March 2, 1939. He is a man of singular piety, long since referred to by Roman students and ecclesiastics as *"Il Santo"*—"The Saint."

Both by prominent persons inside and outside the Church he is recognized as a brilliant student, a master of languages, a specialist in law, a genius in diplomacy and a distinguished authority both in philosophy and theology. Unquestionably, he is peculiarly equipped to carry on the traditions of his predecessors and to contribute mightily to the solution of the world problems which confront him.

I doubt if any previous election attracted such universal attention as the one which resulted in naming the Secretary of State under Pius XI to the Chair of St. Peter. Pius XI has been indefatigable in opposing the enemies of religion together with their false philosophies. Both Protestants and Jews, as well as Catholics, recognized in the late Pontiff a champion who was fearless in proclaiming truth, in decrying persecution and in assailing the irreligious errors of godless tyranny wherever they existed

Naturally, in the elevation of this late Pontiff's Secretary of State to the Papacy, the world hopefully anticipates a continuation and expansion of these policies in favor of peace, truth, justice and love.

The press, and particularly the radio, deeply interested in the outcome of the recent election because of its tremendous bearing upon the future of civilization, enabled both Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile in the most remote reaches of civilization to witness audibly its grand climax enacted by the Dean of Cardinal Deacons who announced to the world the tidings of great joy—"We have a Pope, His Eminence Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, who has chosen the name of Pius XII."

This afternoon's discourse is divided into two sections. In the first part I shall sketch one or two chapters of the history of the Papacy ending with the reign of Pius VII—the Pope of the Napoleonic era. It is a story which will serve as a background for the second part—an application of this history to some of the problems which will characterize the reign of Pius XII.

Christianity Is Supra-National

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING the establishment of the Christian Church, it was opposed by intellectual and political leaders who regarded it as a menace to society. Following Nero, several Roman emperors endeavored to exterminate Christianity because it interfered with the national, naturalistic religion which formed an integral part of the Empire.

It is important to observe that Christianity is neither national nor naturalistic. Essentially it is supra-national, towering over and above all barriers of nationalism and of race. It is substantially supernatural not only insofar as it was established by God but also insofar as the truths which it teaches and the instruments for sanctification and progress which it employs are over and above any which nature herself can contribute.

The nationalistic and naturalistic religion of the Roman Empire had for one of its objectives the happiness and prosperity primarily of the state and, secondarily, of its inhabitants. It is needless to remark that this state religion was a failure because it did not and could not attain its objective. The truth was that the social order upheld by the Roman imperial religion produced wars, slavery, poverty, immorality and decay.

When the Christian Church emerged from the catacombs at Rome, the golden age of Augustus had passed. The far-flung legions of the Empire had all but succeeded in stamping out the last vestige of liberty in the known world. Roman imperialism had internationalized tribes and nations. Kings and princes throughout the entirety of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa were puppets of the Caesars. Entire populations were their slaves. Never before in the history of the world had human rights and moral values fallen to such low estate. It was only a matter of years until the Empire itself must crumble beneath the weight of its own wickedness.

The 4,000 or more years of the world's existence had reached this anti-climax. Gone were the glories of the Medes and Persians; gone were the might and the science of the Pharoahs; gone were the poetry and the philosophy and the political science of cultured Greece; gone were the magnificence and splendor of Jerusalem, the sacred stones of whose temple had been trampled underfoot by the horses of Titus. The Roman Empire, had it pursued a social order that was just, peaceful, humane and godly, could have preserved the heritage of the past. But because the principles upon which the Empire based its existence were unsound, the treasures which the older nations bequeathed to Rome were spurned by the very barbarians whom the Caesars had oppressed.

The 4,000 years, therefore, spent by political leaders and devotees of naturalism in an effort to rescue man from the depravities of darkness and slavery, succeeded in enmeshing him in the web of new vices, new miseries and new despairs of which his ancestors never dreamed.

Godless Government Always Has Failed

My friends, among other things religion deals with imperishable, eternal truths — truths which oftentimes human reason cannot discover; truths which no microscope can reveal in the test tube of science; truths which are the sure foundation stones upon which a substantial structure of politics, economics and a well designed social order can be erected.

It has always been the province of religion to enunciate these truths and principles; it has always been the province of the State to adopt and execute them. And it is the observation of history that the naturalistic religion of the Roman Empire and its long line of predecessors in power had failed because, in every instance save one, religion was subordinated to the state and its truths were limited to the findings of natural human reason.

Thus, the Papacy came to play its part upon the stage of the world's life at this most tragic hour. Only a handful of men remembered the prophecies of Isaias and the songs of David. Only this handful schooled in the philosophy of Christ and fortified with the gifts of the Holy Ghost stood between despair and hope, chaos and prosperity.

Pause, my friends, to recapture this thought: If the 4,000 years preceding Christianity proved nothing else, it proved the inefficiency of a natural social order of things to beget prosperity, liberty, happiness and peace.

What of the hundreds of years to come?

For thirteen centuries the Christian Church under the leadership of the Papacy pursued its campaign of reconstructing the social order, with the ultimate objective of leading the immortal souls of men safely into the Kingdom of God, their Father. Although its program for reconstructing society did not spurn but, rather, welcomed the contributions of human reason and human ingenuity; although it gladly confessed that civil government has a sphere of its own in which to operate, nevertheless the Church through the Papacy persistently maintained that it was her function to enunciate the basic truths upon which civil governments were established. Christ had been born into the world, among other things, to promulgate a supernatural social order—an order which the Church crystallized in one sentence: "Christ is the universal King and His principles must be accepted as the fundamental constitution of every society which hopes to endure."

Papacy Teacher For Whole World

With this thought in mind, and following the dispersion of the Apostles themselves, the Papacy in its earliest years began to send teachers to every nation and tribe throughout the world. Behold Austin in England, Boniface in Germany, Patrick in Ireland, Cyril and Methodius in the Slovak countries—each carrying the new flag of Christ's cross, each expounding the new constitution of Christ's Gospel, each promising a new prosperity and culture founded upon Christ's liberty, and each promulgating the new social doctrine of Christ's brotherhood and man's supernal dignity!

There was a program of social reconstruction which was supernatural in character and practical in content—a program which fulfilled the Pentecostal prophecy related to the Holy Ghost Who was sent to renew the face of the earth. Century by century this program continued to bear fruit. Emerging from the ruins consequent upon the fall of the Roman Empire, the barbarous Anglo-Saxons evolved into the sturdy Britons. The warlike Picts and Scots flowered into the learned Irish and Scotch. The nomadic Slavs and Allemanni and Gauls developed into the cultured Poles, Germans and French. The enslaved Romans evolved into the majestic freemen of Italy. Nations thrived and their citizens lived orderly lives.

How long this age of prosperity, which bloomed fragrantly in the thirteenth century, would have endured and to what extent it would have developed is a speculation beyond the powers of our appraisal. We are painfully aware, however, that its development suddenly was halted by the innovations of those who rebelled against the supernatural checks and exactions which the Christian order employed to hold them in reasonable restraint. Eventually, the very emperors, kings and princes whose power and glory were attributable to Christianity regulated by the Papacy — eventually they began to entertain ideas of prestige and power independent of Peter and his successors and, in some instances, began to regard the Christian Church with its ruling Pontiffs as a colossus dominating the destinies of the world. It was their desire to reinstitute the natural order and abandon, at least in part, the supernatural order of Christ.

Then began the period of decay. At first, because the Christian religion was identified with the Papacy itself, ruling monarchs began to affirm that the priest's place was in the pulpit; and that the Church had no business interfering with the policies of state. Shortly afterwards, philosophers began to assert that the supernatural social order which had brought Europe from chaos to prosperity under the guidance of a long line of Pontiffs, was detrimental to the welfare of the nations. Then they proclaimed the age of reason, and the age of faith became the object of scorn

"It Needs Only Five Philosophers"

"In order to overthrow this colossus," Voltaire once said of the Church, "it only needs five or six philosophers to combine and act together."

By the 18th Century the teaching power of the Papacy together with its divine commission and supernatural social order had not only been challenged but was set aside in several instances. Politics or government declared its independence from religion. Material wealth was divorced from supernatural wealth. Individualism rode roughshod over the doctrine of the brotherhood of Christ. Once more slavery, exploitation and international hatred began to show their ugly fangs of destruction. The Papacy was in disrepute because it held fast to the old truths and the old order

Once more a natural social order was adopted. Once more the effects which this had formerly produced began to reappear. Poverty was multiplied. Slavery was resurrected. The rich concentrated wealth. The poor had a new gospel preached to them —a gospel which said "if they have no bread, let them eat cake."

Such a religious and philosophic revolution was bound to produce a social revolution. By the 19th Century the flood-gates of discontent were opened. Voltaire's five or six philosophers were actively engaged in defining a new liberty, a new equality and a new fraternity based not upon Christ's concepts but upon their own reasoning. And, as for the Christian religion, these men—Voltaire, Rousseau, Condillac, Condorcet and the Encyclopaedists—blamed the Papacy for the social ills which befell Europe after Europe had banished the authority of the Papacy from the courts of government and the schools of diplomacy. The Papacy became the whipping boy.

All this is a brief resume of history as I know it which leads up to the advent of Napoleon Bonaparte and Pope Pius VII.

Napoleon, The Man Who Played God

Dwell with me for a moment in considering Napoleon Bonaparte, the totalitarian who played god and endeavored to establish a strange social order contrary to Christ's order—an

order wherein the civil government either pushed aside disrespectfully the principles of religion as impractical or tried to assume the power of regulating these principles for its own national and racial advantage.

The Vicar of God Upon the Earth

At this juncture I quote for you from Rene Fulop Miller's *"Leo XIII"*:

" . . . the French Revolution marched on Rome, stuck the Jacobin cap on the head of the Archangel Michael, planted the Tree of Liberty on the Capitol, and placed before the Castle of S. Angelo a statue of the Goddess of Reason with its foot upon the papal tiara lying in the dust.

"Although the soldiers of enlightened France had ordered the worship of Reason in the Papal States, and prohibited all divine services; although the Roman 'patriots' in the Forum, with appeals to the pagan statesmen Cato and Cicero, had proclaimed the dethronement of the Pope and set up a government of Consuls, and although finally the Head of the Church, Pope Pius VI had been made prisoner by command of Bonaparte, the spiritual power of Rome still proved unshakable.

"For the many millions of faithful this powerless, humiliated old man continued to be regarded as the Vicar of God upon earth, as the supreme lord and judge over their consciences, and therefore as the authority which had to determine their attitude before secular powers.

"Even Napoleon, who subjugated all power, was gradually forced to recognize that against the Church his weapons were useless. With an invincible obstinacy the oppressed and afflicted Popes of this stormy era refused to bow to the will of the conqueror of all Europe. 'I am in your power,' said Pius VI on his arrest, 'but you have my body alone, not my spirit.' And the monk, Barnaba Chiaramonti, who was elected Pope in the midst of the worst disorders of war and who took the name of Pius VII, declared no less categorically: 'Where it is a matter affecting our conscience, they will obtain nothing from us, though they flay us alive. The Emperor can have us hacked in pieces, but this he will never wring from us.' When Napoleon intimated to him that he would be carried a prisoner into France like his predecessor, he received in answer that in that case France 'will retain only a poor monk of the name of Barnaba Chiaramonti'; the Church, which lives eternally would then only choose another Pope."

Napoleon, the Symbol of Modern Dictator

Ladies and gentlemen, history thus presents Napoleon to us not only as the crowned tyrant who emerged from the crimson flood of the French Revolution, but also as the prototype of certain modern rulers whose policy it is to control both Church and state and thereby force the Papacy and Christianity to abandon the eternal truths of God and the basic principles of the Christian social order in favor of a passing political power and the ambitions of race, of party or of nationality.

Napoleon was intelligent enough to recognize that he dare not attempt to liquidate at one fell swoop the existence of the Papacy and the moral power which it represents. In this he was more intelligent than Lenin. Nevertheless, he oftentimes asserted that Christianity was irreconcilable with the state and that in the place of a catechism the people needed a short primer of geometry. On another occasion Bonaparte asserted that it was not his objective to interfere with the teachings of the Church. He was concerned only with interfering with the impractical attempts on the part of the Church to foist her morals upon a nation. In this, Napoleon did not differ substantially from certain democracies and totalitarian states of our own time.

That was the nineteenth century method of stating that a priest's place is in the pulpit; that the pronouncements of the Papacy interpreting the doctrines of Christ have no business in the counting house, the factory, the field, the marts of commerce or the halls of government.

More intelligent than those rebels against the Christian supernatural order who followed him, Napoleon, desirous of being Pope as well as Emperor, stated that "if there were no Pope, it would be necessary to invent one." So concerned was he with possessing this double authority of temporal and spiritual rule that he lost every opportunity which circumstances afforded him to reconstruct Europe along the pattern of the social order promulgated by Christ—a task that was within his power to accomplish.

The historian whom I have just quoted continues to say:

"The man who pursued his mighty plans of domination with such sureness of aim, manifested in his dealings with the Popes a weakness and uncertainty that were usually quite foreign to him; his dominating will was continually crossed and thrown into disorder by a deep respect that ran in his blood. At times with brutal severity, at others with coaxing submissiveness he sought to bend to his will or to win him to his side. At one time in fury he called him a 'raving fool,' at another he spoke of him as his 'father,' his 'gentle lamb' and protested how much he loved and revered him. No sooner had he decided to lay claim to the imperial dignity than he made a point of having the Pope crown him, yet at the moment of the solemn ceremony he snatched the golden band from the Pontiff's hands and himself placed it on his head.

Spiritual Authority Outlasts Empires

"Leopold von Ranke depicted this strange relationship between Napoleon and Pius VII in words which show impressively the insecure position of the holder of temporal power as compared with him who wields the spiritual authority: 'The one in the enjoyment of all the glory and all the power that the earth can offer, full of craft and boldness, sagacity and resolution, allied with all the forces which dominate men; the other, after having been treated for a time with extraordinary deference, soon afterwards deprived of communication with the world, cut off from all, completely isolated. And yet his existence alone was a power. He was allied not with outward and manifest, but with secret inner, forces which the old habit of faith and reverence over so many centuries throughout the whole of Catholic Christendom, procured him. All eyes followed him, his resistance to violence, his suffering which aroused general sympathy, had infinitely increased his prestige and surrounded it with the glamour of martyrdom.'

Pius VII Hailed As Conqueror

"To the end, Napoleon was not done with this spiritual power. Even at St. Helena he lamented the fact that his efforts to rule the Pope proved in vain. 'If I had succeeded in this, what a lever to world power it would have been! . . . I would have had the spiritual world in my hands as well as the political . . . The control of the spiritual power was the object of all my thoughts and desires. Without it one cannot rule.'

"After the break up of the Napoleonic empire, Pius VII was hailed as a conqueror. When, on his return to Rome, he reached a part of the fighting line in which the French and Austrians stood facing each other, he drove through the middle of the two camps, and with equal devotion the soldiers of two hostile armies dropped on their knees before him and asked his blessing.

" 'No other institution,' writes Macaulay of the Papacy, 'which had in such fashion survived the French Revolution and the mightiest autocrat of modern times, is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheater. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the republic of Venice is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor . . . The Catholic Church saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigour when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's!' "

The lesson which history teaches us in the instance of Napoleon and Pius VII is applicable in this modern world of Pius XII. It is a world filled with successors both of Voltaire and of Napoleon, all of whom disdain the Papacy and the Christian social order; all of whom are forgetful of the story which culminated in the fall of the Roman Empire; all of whom fail to recollect the causes for the magnificence of Christian greatness before both the Papacy and Christianity were challenged by a social program of naturalism divorced from the supernatural social program of God.

Forgetting Religion, Nations Grew Rich

Following the Napoleonic wars and the reign of Pope Pius VII, governments generally abandoned practicing the doctrine of the brotherhood of Christ and began to treat religion as something merely personal between the individual and his God. It is true that the private practice of religion was protected. It is true that liberty of conscience was recognized. But it is likewise true that Christianity only accidentally entered into the parliaments of men, into the programs of social reconstruction and into the settlements of international disputes. More or less the tendency became manifest to regard Christianity and the Papacy, through which it received its interpretation, as impractical supernaturalities which must not interfere in the practical political devisals and economic findings approved by the officials of government.

During these last two centuries the world grew tremendously wealthy in things material and tremendously poor in things spiritual. Secular sciences advanced. The facilities for multiplying goods and conveniences appeared on every hand. Means of communication and transportation were simplified. A form of secular democracy was established and a spirit of economic individualism was imposed upon Christian nations where formerly the spirit of the mystical body of Christ had flourished.

Eventually this individualism and materialism, despite all the wealth producing machinery which accompanied it, began to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few as it exploited the masses of population. Nations failed to learn the lesson of the French Revolution.

As a result the problems of this materialistic and individualistic life became so complex that the miseries of humanity began once more to cry out for redress.

Misery of People Brings Revolt

Following the World War, nation after nation began to abandon the new individualistic social order which for more than 100 years was universally accepted as a program of reconstruction after the defeat of Napoleon. In Russia, Lenin adopted, more or less, the philosophy of Nero. He affirmed that the state alone was god and indirectly affirmed that he who dominated the state was a deity. Like his predecessors, he planned to persecute religion out of existence. Under the pretext of bread and land, which the ancient Roman tyrants promised to their soldiers, Lenin surrounded himself with a mighty army and easily overthrew the remnants of Czarism. In this way was established a communal state of political and economic slaves held in bondage much the same as Nero or Diocletion tyrannized their subjects.

Following the pattern of Napoleon Bonaparte the Third German Reich recognized the necessity of maintaining the Christian religion but made strenuous efforts to restrict the Papacy and Christianity by nationalistic and racialistic legislation which represented the state as supreme and the Church as its servant.

Passingly I mention these two phenomena which today cast their shadows upon the pathway of the Papacy over which Pius XII will proceed.

I believe he is the first Papal Secretary of State who was elected to the Papacy since the eleventh century. The mighty Hildebrand, known as Gregory VII, was the last of the long line of Pontiffs, as far as I can determine, who moved up from Secretary of State to Pope. I mention this because it was in the days of Hildebrand when the Emperor, Henry IV, endeavored to pervert the Papacy into a nationalistic tool. He failed, and is known in history as the emperor who, in the midst of an Alpine winter, went barefoot in the snows to the little castle of Canossa to admit his error and beg forgiveness.

Pius XII May Be Another Hildebrand

It may only be a coincident that Pius XII will become known in history as another Hildebrand who hates iniquity and loves justice as did his predecessor and who will welcome some other Henry IV to refashion his attitude towards the Holy See, the defender of truth, of liberty and of peace.

As far as I can ascertain, Pius XII is the second in the long line of Popes whose birthday is chronicled on March 2.

In 1810, on March 2, was born the everlastingly renowned Leo XIII who, pursuing the policies of his immediate predecessor, Pius IX, chose to remain a prisoner within the Vatican rather than surrender the independent teaching power of the Church and of religion to any national government. It was the same Leo XIII who re-expressed the teachings of Pius IX in a famous encyclical known as *"Rerum Novarum,"* now known as the Magna Carta of the laboring man. And it will be no coincident if this courageous social doctrine of Jesus Christ, voiced through the lips of His Pontiffs, will find re-expression in the writings of Pius XII.

By this time the entire world knows the meaning of the word "Pacelli." A rough, English translation reads, "the little peace." Such is the *"Pastor*

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PAPABILE PACELLI

By PIERRE HUMBOURG

Translated from "Marianne," the Paris Liberal Weekly, by "The Living Age"

Journalistic prophecies are cheap. SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents a notable exception. It is from the *Living Age* magazine, written in 1937. The author cites the abilities of Cardinal Pacelli as making him the logical successor of Pius XI.

TITULAR Archbishop of Sardis, Secretary of State to the Holy See, Prefect of the Holy Congregation of Extra-Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of the Congregation of the Reverend Fabric of St. Peter's and Camerlingo of the Holy Church—these are the titles of Eugenio, Cardinal Pacelli.

No career could have been more regular, more certain in its unfolding, than that of the Vatican's Minister of Foreign Affairs. Born on March 2, 1876, he was ordained to the priesthood in March, 1899. From that time on he was never to leave the shadow of the Vatican. He was named a Consultor of the Holy Office in 1912 and appointed to the Papal Consistory in 1914. He was appointed Archbishop of Sardis on April 23, 1917, and his consecration took place in the Sistine Chapel under the hands of Benedict XV in May, 1918. Meanwhile, he had already begun his career in the Papal diplomatic service. He was named Apostolic Nuncio to Munich on April 20, 1917, and his mission was distinguished by the conclusion of a Concordat. In 1929, he received the Cardinal's hat, and only a short while later he succeeded Cardinal Gasparri as Secretary of State.

Pius has constantly given him signs of his high esteem. In 1930 he became Archpriest of St. Peter's, then the Prefect of the Reverend Fabric of St. Peter's. Finally, in 1935, he was named Camerlingo (Papal Regent until the election of a new Pope in the event of the present Pope's death).

Papal Minister Remade World's Map

Cardinal Pacelli can often be seen in the pontifical apartments. Every morning at 9 o'clock he is closeted with the Pope, planning the Vatican's diplomacy. He passes with slow and silent but assured steps through the corridors—a tall, plaint figure with a pinched profile and blue eyes framed in gold-rimmed spectacles. He carries his portfolio under his arm. As the red-gowned Cardinal with his gleaming pectoral cross glides nearer, the Swiss and the Palatine Guards freeze into reverent immobility. In the library, he works with the Pope for several hours without respite, remaking the spiritual map of the world.

The Cardinal speaks slowly, with a controlled voice. He listens with indefatigable patience. When he replies in French, he smilingly asks you to forgive his poor command of the language and then speaks it excellently, although with a strong accent. Except when he is closeted with the Holy Father, he remains in his office from dawn to twilight receiving visitors, dictating, telephoning. He alone can reach the Pope by private wire in case of an emergency. In view of the rigour of Vatican etiquette, this fact reveals the importance of the Curate of St. Peter's. For this Minister, this diplomat, this jurist, is also the curate of the greatest church in the world. The title is far from being merely an honorary one.

I heard him preach in the Basilica on Ash Wednesday at 6 o'clock in the evening. Six thousand of the faithful listened to his voice and the Pope himself sat in the first row. I was near the pulpit. I saw the Cardinal's beautiful hands weaving weird arabesques of shadow on the walls. In the middle of the sermon the amplifier failed and I heard his true voice. It was musical, insinuating, very soft in the upper register and poignant in the lower. He was reading again the parable about the many who are called and the few who are chosen. He spoke of the vanity of all the honors and riches in the world. He made me think of the great Fenelon with his austere tenderness.

I saw him again at Lourdes in 1935, as he passed through the park surrounded by thousands of pilgrims who hung on his every word and gesture. I saw him for three days at Lisieux, surrounded by Hussars with bared sabers. Always his face remained grave, his mouth drawn, his gaze fixed. One feels that this churchman is constantly brooding anxiously over the world, keeping watch over that peace which he intends to defend by all the means within his power. And as Camerlingo he must often ponder sadly on the failing health of his Master, Pius XI.

In Rome they are betting 5 to 1 that Cardinal Pacelli will be the Pope of tomorrow. He is the *Papabile*. But there is a proverb which is often whispered in the Vatican: *"He who enters the Conclave a Pope leaves it a Cardinal."* The proverb proved untrue in the case of Pius XI and one should like it to prove false for Eugenio Pacelli also.

The Papacy

(Continued from Page 9)

Angelicus," the 262nd Pontiff to occupy the Chair of Peter following the birth of "the Great Peace" publicized by angel choirs more than nineteen hundred years ago over the hillsides of Bethlehem.

Yesterday, as I was inspecting the coats of arms of Pius VII and Leo XIII, I happily discovered an affinity between these two great Popes and Pius XII. "The little peace"—Pacelli —Vicar on earth of "the Great Peace" whose birthplace was advertised by the flashing of a miraculous star, is related in the lore of heraldry to Leo XIII from whose coat of arms there shines the star of Bethlehem and to Pius VII whose escutcheon bears in bold relief the significant word "Pax," meaning "peace."

Career Equips Pope for Tasks

These are mere niceties of passing moment.

Of more concern are the immediate problems identified with the reconstruction of the Christian social order and the maintenance of world-wide peace. To contribute effectively towards the solution of these momentous problems Pius XII has been "made to order," if I may use a forceful American expression. Following his ordination to the priesthood he became identified with the office of the Secretary of State. Continuing under Pius XI and Benedict XV in this same department, his career was interrupted by an appointment in the year 1917 as Papal Nuncio to Munich. Almost within the sound of battle he delivered to the Kaiser Wilhelm Benedict's message of peace. As the war continued for at least another year, the capable Nuncio spent his time in arranging for the transfer of prisoners.

Following the Peace Treaty of Versailles, Eugenio Pacelli returned to Germany and was an eye-witness of the events which transpired in that unfortunate nation. He saw the rise of Bolshevism. He witnessed the destruction of values through the instrumentality of inflation. He lived through the troubled days which gave birth to National Socialism. And finally, it was he who carried on negotiatons between Franz von Papan, Herr Hitler's Vice Chancellor, which resulted in the signing of the German Concordat.

Modern Capitalism, Communism, National Socialism—these are three social orders which tend to restrain and restrict not only the liberties of men but which either obstruct or deny the teaching authority of Christianity in her effort to reconstruct the social order along the principles laid down by Jesus Christ. Courageously and in the spirit of peace, I believe Pius XII will face these pressing problems with the hope of reinstituting, portion by the portion, the social doctrines of Jesus Christ.

It is no wonder that not only Catholics but Protestants, Jews and Gentiles feel relieved that such an able, fearless, peaceful person has succeeded Pius XI upon the Papal throne. All are convinced that a natural, nationalistic social order has no better chance of succeeding today than it had under the Neros or the Napoleons. All are convinced that Christ's supernatural order predicated upon the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, must prevail.

And finally, all mankind is convinced that wars settle no problems. Hence peace, the watchword of Pius XII's policy, must be supported under his spiritual leadership.

World Awaits Work for Peace

The world will wait anxiously for the contributions which this Pontiff will make in behalf of peace. One thing appears to be morally certain. It is this: Portugal, Spain and Italy are predominantly Christian countries whose citizens entertain extraordinary love for the person of Pius XII. I believe the same appraisal can be made of the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Poles, the Jugoslavians and the Czecho-Slovakians. I am also of the opinion that German Catholics and Protestants hold their former Nuncio in the highest esteem.

Weigh these facts, if they are such. It appears to me that confronted with them, the National Socialist Government of Germany finds itself in a most untenable position. It cannot retain its present affiliations with Italy and the other nations I have just mentioned and be contentious towards Italy's noblest son; and certainly the Italian Government, in any given crisis, will prefer to remain on friendly terms with the Papacy than risk duplicating the history of Napoleon on St. Helena.

Thus, it appears to me—and it is our universal hope—that the Hitler government will reconcile itself with the views of the Vatican even out of self-preservation, or else accept the inevitable destiny of casting its lot with the outcast government of Moscow.

In this day and age when bigotry has ceased, in great part, to exist amongst Christians and when Catholics and Protestants are standing shoulder to shoulder fighting for the basic truths of their Christian heritage, we join in offering our salute to the Pastor Angelicus, Pius XII — a salute for a long life, a holy life, a fearless life, a peaceful life and a prosperous life dedicated to the services of all men both inside and outside the Catholic Church!

Former Pupil

(Continued from Page 5)

for the few years he spent in Germany. His work before and since that brief period has been in the Vatican itself. He has even occupied an apartment there for the last twenty years. Consequently, he will probably not suffer from the inevitable seclusion and the long hours of office work so much as those of his predecessors who had not served that arduous novitiate.

In appearance the new Pope is striking. He is very tall and his slender physique makes him look even taller. His complexion is dark and his hair jet-black. His profile is of that aquiline type which is characteristic of the Romans.

In manner he is reserved, with nothing of the exuberance of Pius X or the easy affibility of Pius XI. He is naturally courteous but rather serious and not talkative. Never facetious, his smile is, however, charming though not frequent.

An Efficient and Thorough Teacher

For a number of years, until his increasing responsibilities as Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs forced him to resign his professorship, he taught diplomacy at the Pontifical Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics—the training-school for the Papal Diplomatic Service. It was there that the present writer sat under him. As a teacher he was notably clear and concise. He did not digress easily from the matter in hand. However, as examiner, he was reasonable and even indulgent towards the victim.

Those who worked under him in the Secretariate of State when he was chief of the office force, will remember him as exacting but kindly. He knew exactly what he wanted done and insisted on its careful execution but he was never unduly severe or overbearing with his subordinates. "Efficient" is the modern word which characterizes him.

Chosen in the difficult years of the World War to represent the Holy See, first at Munich and later at Berlin, he conducted his onerous and delicate office with conspicuous success — not an easy task in those troublous times. This experience was to serve him in good stead when, later on, it was his duty to conduct the no less perilous transactions with the Italian state after the famous Vatican Treaty concluded between Cardinal Gasparri and Mussolini in 1929.

He is also the first Pope to have visited the United States. There is no doubt that he took back with him to Rome an adequate impression of the conditions of the Church in our country—a knowledge gained by personal observation of our problems and methods which no other Pope has had.

Since his whole adult life has been spent in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, one may look for speed and competence in the conduct of the innumerable and varied realtions of the Papacy with the world at large.

While not robust he is remarkably healthy so that, humanly speaking, we may look forward to a long and active pontificate. He will probably miss the opportunities of travel which he had in the past but undoubtedly he has gathered a supply of world impressions which will be of inestimable advantage to him in the days to come. If it be true that travel broadens the mind, the new Pontiff should be able to visualize the problems of the world today with clarity and precision. He has observed men and institutions not on parade at the Vatican or in prejudiced reports but face to face and on the very ground.

SOCIAL JUSTICE offers him the traditional good wishes: *Ad Multos Annos!*

Recognition Signals End of Civil War In Spain

BURGOS, SPAIN—With the formal diplomatic recognition by England and France to the Nationalist government of General Francisco Franco, the Spanish civil war virtually is ended.

Only the United States and Communist Russia withhold recognition of what they call "a State created by revolution." Both the United States and Soviet Russia are themselves States created by revolution. Altogether 26 countries have granted full diplomatic recognition to the National government of General Franco.

Along with the recognition by England and France, came the announcement that Egypt also recognized National Spain. Two days previously, Venezuela and Bolivia had taken the step. Argentina, through Foreign Minister Jose Cantilo, already had recognized Franco—the first major country in the Western world to establish relations with the Nationalists.

At a public outdoor gathering in connection with the recognition by England and France, General Franco said:

"Spain has fought a winning battle against Communism and the forces seeking to destroy her. We are thankful to those countries who were among the first to extend us friendship. Our policy will be co-operation with all and Spain for the Spaniards."

The opinion of responsible Spanish sources indicate that the resentment against France will persist the longest, since France is deemed to have been the greatest supporter of Communist Republican Spain, the main organizing center for international brigades recruited from all over the world, and—after Russia—the chief supplier of munitions.

The cost of driving the Red Commissars from Spain cannot be computed in dollars and cents. Between 700,000 and a million lives have been lost. Madrid and Barcelona suffered most. Seville, Granada, Saragossa and Salamanca, to mention only a few of the more important cities, have escaped almost entirely, despite leftist reports that Franco had bombed them.

General Franco had control of the water supply of Madrid for more than two and a half years and steadfastly refused to cut it off because of the suffering it would have caused to the innocent population.

The loss in cultural contributions to Western civilization in the way of priceless Christian artwork and architecture is beyond computation. Only the Satanic fury of Communism, unleashed in all its anti-God madness could have wrought such damage.

Roads, railroads and public services of all kinds have been damaged or have deteriorated, but the mining wealth of Spain has not been seriously damaged. It has been, and will be, one of the chief sources of income for the government.

General Franco accomplished the impossible in restoring Spain to the Spaniards. For six months prior to the uprising, after having stolen the elections the Commissars let loose a reign of terror, assassinated all who opposed their Red ideas, burned churches and killed religious. In July, 1936, with only 17,000 men and no money Franco set out from Morocco to restore order to his country.

That he has accomplished this and prevented a Soviet Penninsula in Western Europe will set Franco down on the pages of history as one of the great patriots of all time. It will also disclose the Spanish civil war as another of the decisive conflicts of the world. For the war in Spain preserved Christian civilization.

This is the coat of arms of Rebel Spain and will be the coat of arms of all Spain if Generalissimo Francisco Franco completes his conquest of the land, of which he now holds three-quarters. The figures are of the three types of men fighting for Franco. Left to right: Legionnaire, Phalangist and Navarrese.

Poland's Riots Are Not Polish

WARSAW, POLAND—The reported stoning of Nazi embassies and student demonstrations against Germans, in the university cities of Cracow, Vilna, Pozna and Llow, was done not by Polish students at all, but by a small Jewish minority. These students have adopted Communism and hate Naziism because of its restrictions on their fellow Jews.

Poland is in desperate economic straits, unable to support its people yet with no outlet by migration for its surplus population. Naturally, under these pressing conditions, friction is bound to arise. Because the Jews were so outspoken and so demonstrative of hatred for Germany, the pro-German elements countered by defense of Hitler. The patriotic Poles were caught in the cross-fire.

In response to indignation meetings abroad protesting against "anti-Jewish persecution in Poland," the Poles have rightly replied: "We are not anti-Semitic."

For seven centuries, in a turbulent world, Jews from Western Europe have found their refuge and haven in Poland. At present there are three and a half million Jews in Poland and they would not be there if there had been any "persecution."

In view of the fact that Poland has one of the largest Jewish populations in Europe, the Poles do not feel justified in importing 650,000 refugee Jews from Germany. They have refused to admit any more to the country.

Another purpose behind the anti-Nazi demonstrations before German consulates was to embarrass the Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, who was in Warsaw for the unveiling of a monument in honor of Francesco Nullo, an Italian military figure who fought with distinction with Polish troops when they stopped the Red hordes of Bolshevism from marching through Poland to overwhelm Europe in the World War.

'Battle' Between France and Italy Did Not Occur!

PARIS, FRANCE—A few weeks ago, SOCIAL JUSTICE stated that reports of fighting in Tunisia were greatly exaggerated and that the internationalists were deliberately creating incidents, on which to declare war.

As a further explanation of created agitation, we told the unfamiliar story of the broken promise to Italy for her aid in the World War which now rises from the past to confront French imperialists.

One of the news stories told about 100 men being killed in action and hundreds more wounded in border skirmishes. Now comes the confirmation of our stand. The French official press has caustically denied any Tunis battles. Official Italian denials backed up official French insistence that no fighting occurred.

The French Foreign Office denied in a most formal manner the news accounts of any fighting between French and Italian troops on the Tunisian border.

The Quai d'Orsay press service pointed out the improbability of a North African battle occurring five days previously without Paris even knowing about it.

Question:

Who is creating these war scare stories?

The answer:

Who wants war?

Mexico Will Not Give Up Seized Oil

MEXICO CITY—On March 18, 1938, nearly a year ago, the Mexican government "expropriated" the foreign oil properties. Since then a great many words have been spilled.

The first action, outside routine diplomatic notes and investigations, was announced by Dr. Francisco Najera, Mexican Ambassador to Washington. He came out baldly to co-operate with the "Good Neighbor policy" in the following forceful language:

"There will be no return of oil properties. That is out of the question. I have heard nothing concerning a report that Mexico and the United States would execute a treaty covering a settlement. It is probably imaginary that the oil companies would offer Mexico $150-million for a 50-year privilege of operating the expropriated industry. The petroleum problem is an internal affair between the Mexican government and the corporations."

Perhaps this is a birthday greetings to the United States State Department. It should make matters quite clear to the oil companies also. But will it be clear to the American people just what kind of a government is in power in Mexico, kept there by American purchases of Mexican silver?

While the Italian representative of Il Duce talked with the Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck, a small minority using typical Communist tactics, paraded about the building during the interview and passed out literature condemning the Rome-Berlin axis.

The *Gasetta Polska*, the Polish foreign office mouthpiece, stated that Italian-Polish co-operation could be counted on to help rectify the trying conditions in the Danubian basin. Political circles appear pleased with the results of Ciano's visit.

Meantime, the German Foreign Office stated that for the time being it would not protest against the anti-German demonstrations in Poland. The Germans know only too well that the sources of this agitation is not Polish.

Hungary's Party Split Is Work of 'Outsiders'

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY—There is apparent contradiction in Hungary signing with Nazi Germany, an anti-Communist pact and at the same time smashing the nation's largest group of Nazi sympathizers known as the Hungarist Party.

Most press accounts gave the impression that Hungary had banned all Nazi parties. This is not true. There are two other groups of such sympathizers in the country: The National front, led by Janos Sallo, and a faction which has for its leader Count Festetitch, a wealthy member of parliament.

Count Paul Teleky, who took office as Premier on February 16, banned the Hungarist Party as a danger to public safety. In swift raids carrying out this order, police arrested more than 500 persons, ousted the party from its headquarters throughout the country and seized tons of documents and propaganda material.

A commission began an immediate examination of vast quantities of subversive documents. While the Hungarist movement was supposed to be pro-Nazi, authorities admitted they were unable to supply irrefutable evidence that money for this huge movement was sent from Berlin.

Count Teleky, who was premier in 1920, and knows how such movements operate, had evidence that the Hungarist Party while pretending to be working for Pan-Germanism, was secretly working for diametrically opposite purposes.

An example, is the League for Peace and Democracy in America. This is a Communist movement devoted not to peace, but to fomenting war, and dedicated not to Democracy in the accepted sense of the word, but to a perverted definition of Democracy, meaning autocratic Communism.

Moreover, there are definite groups in Europe who would do anything to alienate and break up the Rome-Berlin axis. Finally, they were determined to prevent Hungary from joining the anti-Communist pact with Germany, Italy and Japan. They did not succeed.

If the money came from an outside source other than Berlin, it is highly probable that the Hungarists were organized for the real purpose of splitting the Hungarian unity by dividing the population for and against Germany. This is the old strategy of divide and conquer. Evidently Count Teleky saw the picture and acted accordingly.

To cover up their tracks, the internationalists permitted an incomplete story to pass over the news cables, known as "cabled scraps" and only added confusion instead of enlightenment. They also sought to have German high officials crack down on the Hungarian government, but the German Foreign Office was not to be so easily taken in.

Again, the German Foreign Office said that the ban against the Hungarist Party was "purely an internal affair which Hungary must solve to its own satisfaction." They said the decree would "have no effect upon German-Hungarian relations which have been and are most cordial."

Count Teleky is one of the Magyar statesmen who have sought with might and main to avert the dangers of Communism. At the same time he has endeavored to neutralize Nazi overtures within the kingdom by taking over part of the Nazi program, co-operating when necessary, but always striving to maintain the independence of Hungary.

Charge Labor Board Official Revealed Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Impetus for revision of the Wagner Labor Relations Act was provided last week in the House by the quoted remarks of a Labor Board official who had boasted of the Board's prejudice against employers.

"I'll tell you frankly, when we go into a hearing the employer hasn't got a chance," Dr. Towne Nylander, southern California Labor Board director, was alleged to have told the Inglewood, California, Community Forum February 6. His address was entered into the *Congressional Record* by Representative Leland M. Ford, California.

The Record quoted Dr. Nylander's speech as it was reproduced by the *Inglewood Daily News* February 7.

"There's never a scintilla of doubt as to the employer's guilt. Unless they amend the act we will get to the rest of the employers we have not yet been able to reach," the *News* quoted Nylander.

In one part of the speech, according to the *News*, Nylander said 20 to 25 per cent of employers are "cheaters and chiselers" and therefore it is the duty of the Board to ally itself with employes against employers.

Later, after admitting "the employer hasn't got a chance," he said that 75 to 80 per cent of employers are fair and upright and do not need the force of the Labor Board to insure just treatment of their employes.

The *News* said, "He was enthusiastic about the C.I.O., explaining that it was created to take care of the mass production of unorganized laborers. . . . It was an amazing thing to him that there wasn't more Communism, he said, and, he said when the old people, organized labor and the unemployed form a coalition to demand assurance and security they had better get it or there will be tragedy."

CLARE E. HOFFMAN

Congressman Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan, on the floor of the House, charged that Nylander's statements were a "confession of guilt," and an admission that fair play is disregarded by the Board. "Here is a man charged under the law with the duty of administering the law; a man whose duty it is to hold fair, unbiased hearings, meting out justice to all; who quite frankly admits that, when a hearing is held, the employer 'hasn't got a chance.' "

Congressman Ford cited Nylander's speech as proof that the Wagner Act, under which the Board functions, must be revised fundamentally to insure justice for both capital and labor.

Board headquarters suspended Nylander and said it would investigate.

Alleges C. I. O. Is Farm Threat

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another voice is heard among the chorus clamoring for amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. Senator Logan of Kentucky charges that the C.I.O., with the aid of the Labor Board, is seeking "control of the food supplies of the nation."

Although the present Act exempts agricultural workers, he said, it specifically does not define agricultural work. As a result, Logan said, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, a C.I.O. affiliate, has sought to organize and dominate workers in various phases of agriculture. The Labor Board, he alleged, has encouraged this activity by handing down rulings favorable to the union.

"With this type of organization fomenting trouble and producing the evidence, and with the National Labor Relations Board supporting the Union in its contentions, agriculture faces a grave, immediate nation-wide crisis," he said. "The farmers are fighting to save their farms against this insidious, ruinous procedure."

He said there is no quarrel between farmers and their workers and therefore the union is undesirable and unnecessary in agriculture. "The real issue is not the wage or working conditions of the laborers," he said. "The real issue is one of gaining control of the food supplies at their source, even though the farmers' crops are destroyed."

To correct the situation Logan proposed an amendment to the Labor Act which would exempt from Wagner Act regulations workers engaged in washing, grading and packing fruit, ginning cotton, stripping and packing tobacco and similar occupations in the area of production and outside major distributing centers. Workers on farms are already exempt.

Sees Annual Wage Likely

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the prediction of Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews materializes, the long-needed guaranteed annual wage for labor might sneak into industry through the back door of the present Wages and Hours Law.

Andrews said that employers in seasonal industries, in order to escape payment of overtime wages during rush seasons, will find it advantageous to pay their men on an annual or semi-annual basis. In this manner, he said, they could work their men overtime when necessary without being subject to overtime provisions of the Wages and Hours Law.

He said union contracts could call for as much as 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week. Thus, by guaranteeing a year 'round weekly wage, employers can meet emergency orders by operating at capacity 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week. During the slack seasons the long work-weeks would be balanced by short weeks. Still, the employes would receive a constant weekly wage throughout the year and their average work-week for the entire year would be less than 40 hours.

Quotes

"When we pass laws for the railroads we listen to the railroad men. When we pass laws concerning industry we listen to the industrialists. When we pass laws for the banks we listen to the bankers. But when we pass laws for agriculture we listen to college professors and school boys — to everyone but the farmer. Why not listen to the 32-million men, women and children who feed and clothe us? They know their own business better than anyone else. Why listen any longer to the Department of Agriculture that does not yet know that proven failures are no longer even experiments?

—Congressman William Lemke, North Dakota.

* * *

"I want to examine the laws and regulations as to the entry of aliens into this country. For in these days no alien should be substituted for one of our own people when we have not enough work at home to go around."

—Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain.

* * *

"We have millions of men unemployed; we have the greatest endowment of natural and mechanical resources known to the world, and we have the monetary basis for an expansion of productive activity far greater than ever existed before. Yet, opposed to these in stark paradox we have an almost unlimited gap of unfilled human wants and needs."

—Chester C. Davis, member of the Federal Reserve Board.

* * *

"You people have a common enemy—but you don't have as much sense as Brazilian jackasses. In Brazil the wild jackasses put their heads together and their heels out and start kicking when the enemy approaches. You people are just the opposite. You stick your heads out and your heels in and kick each other."

—Judge Edward J. Jeffries of Detroit to disputants in an internal fight between two unions.

Oust Reds In Relief Union

CHICAGO, ILL. — Rebelling against Communistic control of the Illinois Workers' Alliance, 10 of the organization's 18 executive committeemen have ousted Fred Rohrbacker, I.W.A. president, and withdrawn the charter of the Cook County unit.

Frank W. McCulloch, I.W.A. secretary, said, "I don't know that Rohrbacker is a member of the Communist Party but he is following the party line."

"Gilbert Lang, executive secretary of the Cook County unit, and Charles White, organizing secretary, are both Communist Party members," McCulloch charged.

He said Lang came to Chicago one year ago from New York headquarters of the Alliance, which is composed of W.P.A. workers and other relief clients. Other spokesmen asserted Lang's principle activity was creating discontent and dissension among W.P.A. workers.

White charged his ouster was unofficial.

Boston Wars on Red Filth

BOSTON, MASS. — Alarmed by the disclosure that Communist propaganda and sex information is being distributed to local public high school pupils by the American Student Union, parents and city officials in the last fortnight have girded for a finish-fight against "Red" activities.

Former State Senator Sybil Holmes appeared before the city council and produced a magazine, *"The Student Advocate,"* published and circulated by the Union. It urged children to read Communistic literature and contained two pages of sex information.

Enraged, Councillor Maurice H. Sullivan demanded the immediate resignation of School Committeeman Joseph Lee, who, he said, "has definitely and conclusively been shown to be a "Red." Sullivan charged that Lee also had promoted Communistic activities and said there had been no chapter of the American Student Union in Boston public schools until Lee became a school committeeman.

Sullivan said the "will of the people of Boston is that Lee resign immediately from the committee," or be impeached.

Councillor William J. Galvin charged Lee had been "affiliated with almost every known radical and Communist front organization in this area, either by actively supporting them or by lending support to them in various ways."

Day before, the School Committee had condemned the American Student Union as a Communist unit, fostered by Communists agents to foment unrest and disrupt discipline in schools of the United States.

A report to the Committee by Charles G. Wood, former member of the Department of Labor federal conciliation commission, identified the American Student Union with Communism. Wood cited his experience investigating Communistic activities in industrial strikes, then told the Committee that the Student Union was founded in 1935 with Communist backing and control.

"I find that all authorities agree that the evidence established by public investigations, private surveys and police researches provide sufficient proof to justify a conclusion that the American Student Union derives direct support and encouragement from the Communistic movement; that its background is Communistic; that its creation was manipulated by Communists; that its objective is to start discord in public schools and to foster any plan most likely to emphasize and continue friction subversive to maintenance of discipline."

Farmer Sympathetic With Labor, Business

DES MOINES, IOWA—The American farmer is in full sympathy with American labor in its struggle to organize and bargain collectively, but he does not condone the "sit-down strike and some seemingly unfair decisions of the National Labor Relations Board."

So Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, said here at the third annual meeting of the National Farm Institute. Representatives of industry, labor and agriculture attended the conference in an effort to promote mutual understanding and good will among the three groups.

Taber pointed out, that despite the farmer's sympathy with labor, he demands a more equitable distribution of income. Agriculture, he said, receives too small a percentage on income compared with the other groups.

Perkins Rib, Sweet Music Mixed; C.B.S. Prank Backfires

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Columbia Broadcasting Company, which was responsible for the "Halloween prank" broadcast of an invasion from Mars last autumn, caught itself in one of its own pranks.

Columbia engineers, experimenting with the super-imposition of broadcast sounds, startled its listeners and technical staff by sending out a denunciatory speech against Madame Perkins, secretary of labor, "on top" of a New York Philharmonic Orchestra broadcast.

The Perkins "obligato" rode out on the ether, mixed with strains of Wever's "Oberton" overture. Representative J. Parnell Thomas, of New Jersey, who introduced a resolution for the impeachment of Miss Perkins in the House of Representatives, was speaking over station WHBI, when Columbia's technical staff threw the wrong switch.

The listeners thereupon were amazed to hear the majestic tones of the orchestral overture peppered with the stacatto attack of the incensed Representative Thomas. As the conductor waved his baton furiously before one 'mike,' Congressman Thomas, face flushed with oratorical effort, waved his hands before another.

The Columbia engineers, it must be explained, simply were conducting a test, the results of which were intended for audition only in C.B.S. studios; not over the entire Columbia chain.

Jobless Canvass Jobless to End Unemployment—New Deal Solution

Census-Takers Would Count Census-Takers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — At last that yawning chasm, the New Deal "brain," has evolved a permanent solution for our vexing unemployment problem.

The solution, now being perfected in the chamber halls of government here, provides that the unemployed be put to work at once, taking a census of the unemployed!

This business of jobless counting jobless, brother counting brother, and father counting son, would be repeated weekly, thus affording an unbeatable method of beating the ravages of depression.

Every week the census-takers, pad and pencil in hand, would walk their beats, with results something like the following:

Census-Taker (ringing bell)—"Ah, good morning, Mrs. Snaffle. How's your man Claude this morning?"

Mrs. Snaffle—"Bedad he's better, he's got a job with the gover'ment."

C.T.—"Fine, and what might he be doing?"

Mrs. S.—"He might be a railway mail clerk, but he ain't. He's taking the weekly unemployment census, same as you are."

C.T.—"Well, it's better than carrying garbage, I always say."

Mrs. S.—"There seems to be some debate on that point, but let's get down to business. Claude's working for the Government, Mary's working for the Government, Joe's working for the Government, and I guess I'm cooking for the Government."

C.T.—"Hmmm. No change except for Claude, right?"

Mrs. S.—"That's right. He hasn't had a decent job since he used to let the curtain down on the Federal Theatre project."

C.T.—"He used to be in the Marines, didn't he?"

Mrs. S.—"Yeah, but he got a job on the W.P.A. and bought his way out."

C.T.—"Well, that leaves everybody working, then."

Mrs. S.—"If you want to call it that see if I care—you can't rile me."

C.T.—"I didn't mean to offend you. And please don't think I'm very satisfied with this deal myself. I'm going to run for Congress and get out of this mess."

Mrs. S.—"I think I'll have Claude do that. He gets so discouraged with the gover'ment sometimes. Oh say, before I forget it, Claude will be around to canvass you tomorrow—you're on his census beat now."

Mr. Broun Goes on Snipe Hunt; Mr. Garner is Victim

Heywood Digs Deeply For Dirt in Texas

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fat Heywood Broun, the *World-Telegram's* feverman columnist, who would be a leftist in appearance even if he weren't in thought, recently went on a snipe hunt in Jack Garner's home town.

Down in Uvalde, Texas, where only an ignorance of Broun's identity would make him an acceptable guest, the corpulent columnist conducted an "informal" survey—among bar tenders, charwomen and garage men—as to what they thought of Garner's chance for President.

Then, as if presenting the results of a disinterested survey, our long-haired Mr. Broun related several personal experiences of Mr. Garner in an effort to make him out a pinch-penny, a money-grabber, and a heartless good-for-nothing despised even by his own people.

Here's the kind of journalism the well fed Mr. Broun is credited with in discussing Mr. Garner's fitness for the presidency. Following is a paragraph from his piece, "Garner's town":

"Mr. Garner is quite careful even in small things. A storekeeper told me that the Vice-President buys the beer for the whole crowd on any hunting trip, but that if there are any bottles left over Mr. Garner personally brings them in to get his money back."

Reflecting for a moment on the horrible accusation implied there, one can't help but feel that things might be just a little better in this country right now if Mr. Roosevelt would insist on taking a few bottles back to get the money invested in them. But Mr. Broun didn't intend that kind of contrast.

Mr. Broun whispers more evidence of Mr. Garner's allegedly padlocked purse. He says, "Across the street I saw the car which John Garner uses on his hunting and fishing trips. It is a low-priced car and it is a 1929 model."

Think of it!

On the amount of Mr. Garner's personal wealth, Broun allows his fancy to set the figure at "not much more than a million" dollars. Then he says, "everybody admits that he made it the hard way—a little bit here and a little bit there, and largely through foreclosures."

This is, of course, idle speculation which may or may not have any basis in fact. But it is great dirt for Broun's wish-thinking spade.

Broun paints Garner as a tightwad, a small-town financial lord, a mortgage monger, and as a teller of dirty stories, but he reaches the acme of his reportorial genius in the following gem that should get him the Pulitzer prize:

"The Vice-President has an interest in most of the business carried on in Uvalde," Broun writes. "I don't know whether he owns any part of the Kincaid Hotel, but it does cost five cents to get into the washroom."

How Mr. Broun happened onto this fact is curiously interesting. If the five cents were not a stumbling block to him, a casual study of his appearance would indicate that the washroom would be.

Maybe the bar tender told him.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Leaders of the Communist Party were quick to point to the advantages of Communism over Naziism here last week in connection with the Communist rally at Madison Square Garden. As an indication of their 100 per cent Americanism, the Reds pointed out that they did not tear anyone's pants off at the meeting.

WHAT A RELIEF!

BATON ROUGE, LA.—John Garner and Herbert Hoover are on relief here.

Few weeks ago John was okayed by the State Department of Labor for unemployment compensation. Recently Herbert, a pipefitter's assistant, was placed on the rolls when he lost his job.

John, incidentally, lives in Roosevelt, La.

Government Wastes Good Cash on Gold

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The government seems to be wasting an awful lot of good money on gold these days.

First Mr. Morgenthau and his crowd buy it from anybody who has it, at a higher price than those who own it ask for it. If they don't pay a higher price for it, then it doesn't count and Mr. Morgenthau won't touch it.

Next they ship it to this country at great expense, gather it all together at greater expense, and then dump it into a hole at Fort Knox, Kentucky, at still greater expense. No one dares use the gold. They just take it from one hole over in Africa, or wherever it was mined, and dump it into another hole in Kentucky.

It's rather an expensive business, too. The government has $5½-billion buried at Fort Knox. And they had to pay more than $1,078,900 to bury it!

Once they have it buried and have a lot of soldiers to stand around and watch it, the country's financial position is supposed to be "sound." Then a mob of private bankers can have the printer put out a lot of green bills saying that the gold sure is buried, and is going to *stay* buried. People accept these paper notes for money.

When the notes wear out, they print up a lot more that say the gold is still buried; nobody's got to it yet, and nobody's going to. The country's still "sound," the bankers are happy, Mr. Morgenthau's job is safe, nobody's using the gold, and the poor peasants aren't complaining too much.

But the government wastes an awful lot of money going through all these gee-gaws.

Why Object?

TO THE EDITOR:

The article describing the silent boycott against the film *"Golgotha"* ought to evoke much protest against those who would deny us the privilege of seeing the life of Christ in drama form.

It is particularly interesting to me, as I saw the film here in Milwaukee. It received quite a fanfare of publicity and drew good-sized crowds. I remember distinctly the "runner" which was attached to the head of the film, stating that it was not intended to incite prejudice against "any present-day religious beliefs."

I was struck by such a statement put on a film on the life of Christ and wondered why Christians should be so apologetic. Now I know why—the local Jewish Rabbinate protested.

No one should protest to a truthful presentation of Christ's great passion. Do we Christians protest against truth revelations of the Inquisition as anti-Christian?

If the Jews believe they were justified in rejecting Christ, why should they object to this great play of Christ?

—JAMES STECKEL

Milwaukee, Wis.

* * *

Stop the Influx

TO THE EDITOR:

I do not understand Congress allowing so many refugees to enter this country when we have so many Americans unemployed.

The arsenals where one must apply for employment employ many foreigners. Why not have Americans in these positions?

How can we expect to have contentment, peace and reasonable prosperity under this set-up? Naturally the unemployed American men and women are going to become restless, discouraged and bitter when they see positions they should be holding occupied by refugees who have come to America to escape war, discontent in their native countries or for purely political reasons.

—M. R.

Camden, New Jersey

* * *

'Time' Against the Cross

TO THE EDITOR:

I wish to voice my protest against the article in *"Time"* in reference to Father Coughlin and his Shrine.

Not only is this an insidious reference upon the person of one individual man, but a loathsome slur upon the very symbol of Christianity, a tower erected for the glory and veneration of God.

Shall we continue to be indifferent toward such vile and insidious references? It is my belief that the indifferent attitude of the American people is responsible for such attacks by the press, whose publishers are of the belief that they can print any article which appeals to a minority group and go unchallenged by a majority of good living, God fearing people.

As true Americans worthy of the heritage given us by our forefathers, we should exhibit the same fighting spirit that carried them to victory. As Christians, we owe it to ourselves to protect and guard our sons and daughters against the influence of a corrupt press that is filling the minds of our people with communistic propaganda.

Therefore, let those of us who are not indifferent to truth, tolerance and liberty, refuse our patronage to those periodicals and newspapers whose objective, it seems, is to bring about the downfall of America.

—ROBERT MCCANN

Albany, New York

ANTI'S AT WORK

TO THE EDITOR:

I am neither Catholic nor anti-Catholic, but I noticed with interest the item in SOCIAL JUSTICE to the effect that a group of leftist columnists had met on January 24 and planned to avenge Catholic supporters of the embargo by a smear attack against their Church. The incident seemed very strange to me, but I resolved to watch the columns to see if I could disprove it.

My observations have more than surprised me. I noticed that even columnists like Westbrook Pegler, for instance, whom I would never have suspected of co-operating with the more radical writers, has followed the formula as carefully as if it were "rule No. 4" in his style book.

On the first two days following January 24, columnist Pegler used his column, usually concerned with matters of weighty importance in the world, to discuss a speech given at Notre Dame by the editor of a Catholic paper in Augusta, Ga. Now nobody would ever claim that a speech by any newspaper editor, even the worthy editor of the *Georgia Bulletin*, is worth two columns a day in Pegler's column.

But it is not difficult to see why Mr. Pegler devoted this much attention to that speech. In his supposed discussion of the press the columnist managed to digress from his subject every so often to insert a slam at Catholic clergy and publications, by way of illustrating "human nature." Of course, he says the Georgia editor is behind the times. Also, it would seem that Mr. Pegler is not too fond of a certain radio priest whom he is continually characterizing as a bad example of one thing and another. Perhaps my once favorite columnist is not deliberately playing the game of the Dorothy Thompsons and Jay Allens, and the Pearsons and Allens in his interpretation of events, but his recent pieces are strangely coincidental with their general plan.

Chicago, Ill. —J. N. CLARK

WHICH DEMOCRACY?

TO THE EDITOR:

Dorothy Thompson, in her column holds forth on "Anarchial Democracy." Her opening sentence reads: "The real trouble with *the democracies* is..." I have underlined the words "the democracies" because I think they have a special significance.

May I inquire why Miss Thompson is worried about what is the trouble with "the democracies" rather than with *a democracy*, namely the United States?

May I also ask Miss Thompson what her designation of "democracies" embraces—does it embrace the British Empire, which Britain publishes to all the world as an EMPIRE and not a DEMOCRACY?

If so, does Miss Thompson essay to correct the leaders of the British Empire for not knowing what form of government they possess? I plead that if Britain designates herself as an empire, the rest of the world, in courtesy alone, should recognize her as such and not perform a name-changing act without the consent of said empire. There is enough name-changing manifest in the personnel of the Soviet Union to satisfy the most demanding advocate of ambiguity and incognition, without adding to the confusion by plastering the misnomer "democracy" upon the British Empire.

Then, too, I dislike the idea of lumping the United States into one heap with "the democracies," whichever countries Miss Thompson includes in that generality. I believe, when we invade the precincts of state policies and such serious discussions as social theories, the United States deserves separate treatment. The histories of the various European countries, while intertwined as amongst ourselves, are different from ours, and their ideologies have been arrived at through channels entirely apart from those upon which our national ideologies rest. The United States stands alone in its glorious heritage of factual democracy as compared with the pseudo-democracy encountered in European countries, and therefore a consideration of her social tenets and civic theories should be treated separately and distinctly from those of European countries, if for not other purpose than that of clarity.

Miss Thompson seems to be obsessed with the desire to stamp out what she terms "Hitlerism" and her obsession has impelled her to seek a formation of nations under the title "the democracies" to crush Herr Hitler. Her whole attitude is opposed to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and the Washingtonian theory of American Constitutional Government. Miss Thompson is hardly a mouthpiece of which this country can be proud, since she so persistently eschews the American method of non-interference and pursues the Marxian method of "world" formation.

The New York Herald Tribune might well consider giving the valuable space occupied by Miss Thompson's column to someone not so concerned with "the democracies" and more concerned with one democracy —the United States of America.

—MISS LIBERTY

Jackson Heights, New York

Want No Secrets

TO THE EDITOR:

I think we should all protest Mr. Roosevelt's secrecy in foreign affairs. We want no foreign entangling alliance.

We entered the World War to make the World safe for democracy, and we got Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler. With all the talk about war to destroy the dictators, are we not bringing one to light in our own land?

The May Bill makes our a totalitarian government in time of war. Has Mr. Roosevelt a private foreign policy of his own that will lead us into war? His foreign relations call for a searching inquiry by Congress.

—MRS. CATHERINE HELLER

Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * *

Real Thing Never In Doubt

TO THE EDITOR:

I do not know whether or not there were any followers of Father Coughlin among the 20,000 persons who attended the Bund rally at Madison Square Garden on February 20. The anti-German and pro-Semitic newspapers say that there were, and conclude immediately that Father Coughlin himself is, therefore, *ipse facto* a Bundist, a Hitlerite and an anti-American citizen. One notoriously prominent newspaper woman is greatly responsible for the dissemination of that false impression.

It would be strange if, of all of Father Coughlin's thousands of followers in New York City, there were not a few persons sufficiently concerned over an event of that kind in their city, to at least attend the meeting as curious spectators.

But the connection of Father Coughlin's name with the Nazi bund, is not only inconsistent but downright insulting to anyone interested in the work of the radio priest. The same critics who a short time ago were saying that it is impossible to distinguish between a good and bad Jew, and that when anyone accuses a bad leader of being responsible for Communism he is therefore automatically branding all good Jews as guilty of the same misdeeds; are now saying that because one or two followers of a great public leader attended a public meeting in New York, therefore that leader is a sponsor of the meeting and everything for which it stands.

May I tell any New Yorker who is interested that if Father Coughlin were conducting or promoting a meeting in Madison Square Garden, the place would be so crowded that Dorothy Thompson wouldn't be able to find room to get in, let alone to get up to the press table. When the followers of Father Coughlin hold a meeting, there won't be any need to speculate about it, because everybody will know it!

His followers do not have to hide behind some bundish title when they want to meet somewhere for a rally. It is perfectly obvious that the linking of Father Coughlin's name to that meeting was done by persons with the sole intention of discrediting him.

It is such deliberate and malicious contentions, circulated by the opponents of Father Coughlin, that convince the readers of his paper more than anything else, of the fact that he is telling the truth and the truth hurts these deceiving propagandists. The harder they try to smear his name and principles, the more vociferously they admit that they are the guilty ones whom the radio priest is accusing of fostering Communism and its principles.

—D. J. O'T.

New York City

We Must Distinguish

TO THE EDITOR:

An insinuation that Father Coughlin invariably makes in his broadcasts is that *all the Jews are Communists.* He knows full well that Judaism is totally opposed to Communism on ethical, moral and economic grounds. The crass materialism of Communism has nothing to do with the idealistic conception of Judaism. The fact that most Jews are small business men and artisans makes them enemies of the Communistic conception of society, where everything belongs to the State. True, some apostate Jews are Communists, but so are many Christians. Must we, for that reason, brand all Christians as Communists because a few of them are?

Listening to Father on the radio, my mind went back a few centuries to the Middle Ages at the time of the Crusades, when some fanatical priests incited the populace of Europe to rise en masse to go to Jerusalem and deliver the Holy Sepulchre of Christ from the hands of the infidels, the Mohammedans. In order to start the work of deliverance sooner, those masses of plundering Christians massacred the poor defenseless Jews whom they found on the way so as to find grace sooner before the Lord.

So Father Coughlin today, under the pretense of promoting social justice in the United States, finds it necessary to attack the Jews. Apparently the Christian concept of "love thy neighbor as thyself" applies to everyone except the Jewish people. It is indeed poor Christianity to wish to destroy the people who gave to the world a Prince of Peace, Jesus Christ, Whom he professes to adore.

—J. B. LEVY

Jamaica, N. Y.

* * *

Unofficial Delegate

TO THE EDITOR:

Press dispatches from London a few days ago announced the arrival in England of Rabbi Wise of New York City, who, it was said, would attend the British-Arab-Jew conference on Palestine as "the representative of the United States."

Since the United States has not appointed, and will not send, any representatives to the Palestine conference, I wonder why the newspapers have been filled with resolutions adopted by our numerous Jewish organizations, demanding that the President should involve the United States in the racial and religious quarrels of Europe and Asia.

When the President refused to appoint delegates to the Palestine conference, he was denounced by the same propagandists who are now trying to make the world believe that Rabbi Wise is attending the conference as "the representative of the United States."

New York City —W. GRESHAM

* * *

Exalting the Criminal

TO THE EDITOR:

While perhaps this letter could be more appropriately addressed to Warner Brothers Hollywood studio, I feel that it would be a waste of time and energy to send it there.

When the motion picture "Angels With Dirty Faces" was released, there was much advertising about the wonderful role of Pat O'Brien as Father Jerry. Although Mr. O'Brien did justice to the role given him, I believe that Hollywood performed an injustice to the Catholic priesthood in creating that role.

If you recall the picture, you will remember that when the gangster "hero" of the dead-end kids is about to be taken to the electric chair, the priest persuades him to pretend cowardice in the face of death, in order to disillusion his youthful admirers. Where but in anti-Christian Hollywood would a clergyman have to make a gangster idol deceive his followers in order to effect a conversion?

While the deception may have had the desired effect on the dozen or so youngsters in the picture, what effect did it have on the millions of youngsters throughout America who saw the picture? Very frankly, it left them with the impression that the gangster was an even greater hero than the dead-end kids thought he was; and that the good Father Jerry was a crooked deceiver who was willing to sacrifice his friend's reputation because (Hollywood version) his religious doctrine was too weak to overcome the glamour of gangsterism in young boys' minds.

With so little respect left for law and order and things sacred, it is regrettable that Hollywood should add to that disrespect by giving gangsterism another boost and the priesthood another kick downstairs.

The actions of Father Jerry as painted by Hollywood are too unnatural to be interpreted as anything other than a deliberate piece of anti-priest propaganda.

If you do not believe it, ask any five youngsters who saw the picture and see if it wasn't the gangster who went to the electric chair for crime that they admired the most.

Brooklyn, N. Y. —L. THOMAS

* * *

Protests Thompson Pen

TO THE EDITOR:

While it is in no way a reader's prerogative to suggest which topics a national columnist shall discuss, nevertheless, I believe that something should be done to prevent Dorothy Thompson (or whoever pens her prose) from using her pro-Bolshevik pen on the Catholic Church and its problems.

For a person who was expelled from one country for her support of atheistic Communism, isn't it a strange travesty of journalism that she should even try to discuss impartially a subject towards which she is famous for her hostility?

It is evident to anyone who can read, that Dorothy Thompson's purpose in such discussions is not factual reporting—that she really speaks of Catholics in order to aim indirectly a few more barbs at them; and that she insists upon doing so even when it means dragging a news event into her column by the tail.

I was especially annoyed to note her discussion of politics before the papal election. Of course everybody knows that any kind of an election involves politics of some sort. But I object to anti-Catholics like "Dotty" Thompson attempting to explain to non-Catholics the innermost workings of a religious body of which she has little actual knowledge and less correct information.

St. Louis, Mo. —J. R.

* * *

Get the Middle Class

TO THE EDITOR:

The only salvation for this country is to get the middle class of people sufficiently interested in straightening out the mess we are in.

So far, although they are the most potentially powerful class in the country, they have been a negligible quantity. This is because they have felt that it did not make any difference which way they voted. The only way that good can be accomplished is by putting on the ballot someone who is straight and who has not been in politics too long. Then go after the middle class hammer and tongs and elect the ones you want.

Erie, Pa. —O. J. MILLER

* * *

Oppose the Cause

TO THE EDITOR:

Communism in the United States of America is the result of injustice caused by international, degenerate usury masquerading as an American constitutional monetary system.

This all-controlling "Big Degeneracy" defines ignorance or subservience to itself as virtue.

Why accept Communism as a remedy for usury? Why not accept Christianity, the Constitution and monetary common sense?

Imagine a doctor curing a patient of appendicitis by treating him for dandruff!

Imagine a carpenter building a house without laying the foundation and laying the shingles first!

Imagine religion "opposing" Communism and not opposing usury—the cause of Communism!

—T. BRENNAN, JR.

Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

Important Future

TO THE EDITOR:

As long as there is selfishness and greed for power among certain leaders and rulers who are creating the disturbance in world relations, we must unite with the freedom loving countries to protect our heritage or lose it in the final analysis when the forces of aggression have mastered European affairs.

What of the future generations, however—are we to give them no thought in our peaceful pursuit of happiness? We must look to the future regardless of our present desire to remain aloof from foreign political entanglements, and protect ourselves by assisting to protect the frontier against further extension of aggression and despotism.

Pittsburgh, Pa. S. R. OSBORNE

* * *

Not Anti-Semite

TO THE EDITOR:

It seems that one cannot be pro-Christian and anti-Communist without being labelled anti-Semitic. Our opposition to the appointment of Felix Frankfurter to the Supreme Court was not directed against his religion but against his Communist-tainted background.

In every affair of national importance Frankfurter has been prominently on the left side. When the Department of Justice was investigating the Reds and their activities, he led a successful movement to tie up the funds necessary for the furtherance of such work. He figured in the Sacco-Vanzetti case — on the leftist side of course. He was so active in the Tom Mooney case, that Theodore Roosevelt, one of the greatest Presidents that God gave America, said, "You have taken, and are taking, on the behalf of the Administration an attitude which seems to me to be fundamentally that of Trotsky and the other Bolsheviki leaders of Russia; an attitude that may be fraught with mischief to this country."

In 1932 he was nominated for the Massachusetts Supreme Court. But under pressure of over a half-million petitions he was forced to give up and decided he didn't want the job after all. Seemingly, Massachusetts has no use for men of Frankfurter's ilk.

For these reasons we Christians, lovers of Christ, haters of Communism but not Communists, are enraged at the appointment of such muck to the Supreme Court bench.

—STEPHEN P. SULLIVAN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Help Humane Firms

TO THE EDITOR:

In the February 13th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there appeared an article explaining the labor policy of the Pilgrim Laundry Company of Brooklyn. The humane attitude of this company toward its employes made me feel friendly toward this company, and if it were located in Chicago, they certainly would have gained me as a permanent customer.

Why should not the followers of SOCIAL JUSTICE patronize those companies which make the principles of social justice a living concrete fact?

The management of these just companies are doing more than is required by law or economics and certainly, considering modern competition and diminishing profits, they are to be commended for considering social human rights in preference to profits because this philanthropic attitude is bound to cut into the profits. Therefore, it is the duty of followers of SOCIAL JUSTICE to wield the terrific power of purchasing in favor of those companies so that they may find it possible to continue their Christian policies.

Let us have more articles about firms showing decent labor policies and gradually compile an honor list for our patronage. As time proceeds, perhaps a sufficiently large number of these companies profiting by our patronage may demonstrate to other business concerns that a healthy labor policy is also a good business investment, paying a dividend in increased business.

Chicago, Ill. —JOHN MASELTER

Rabbi Hurts Own People

TO THE EDITOR:

In the article titled "Coughlinism Menaces America," Rabbi Wise very definitely expressed his stand on social life in general, for when he used the word "menaces" he inferred that he approved of unemployment, poverty and business strangulation as in the order of today. He is satisfied with conditions which, if tolerated by common sense reasoning express themselves in Christian thought, i.e., no particular race of people is meant to dominate the earth.

Jews of America as well as Gentiles know that since the depression of 1929, there was not and is not another man in Europe or America who is as much the champion of the oppressed as is Father Coughlin. For has he not made justice for all his life's ambition? Who else dared to reveal those who are responsible in government and finance for our predicament? Who else dared to oppose the powerful minorities and show us the way out by getting to the roots of our trouble?

It is regrettable that Rabbi Wise, by serving the powers of darkness and promoting ignorance, invites upon himself the resentful wrath of the more intelligent Jew and Gentile, especially for the Jews whose faith and following he has gained, by exploiting his honorable position.

A. D.

Detroit, Michigan

Federal Fraud Against Employed

By HON. RALPH E. CHURCH
Representative from Illinois

The Ways and Means Committee has just begun public hearings on the Social Security Act and possible amendments to it. While I do not know what the committee will ultimately recommend by way of amendatory legislation, there is no question in my mind that much can be done to improve this program.

One of the most objectionable features of the social security program as now administered is the use of those particular funds to defray the ordinary operating expenses of the Government. It amounts to a fraud on the employees and the employers for the Federal Government to tax them for social security purposes and then proceed to use the money thus raised for other purposes.

* * *

Tax on U.S. Payees Will Net Little

By HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK
Representative from Massachusetts

I wish to give to you the number of all employees of all governmental units in the United States. These figures are not only interesting but they also show the tremendous increase during the past few years. For example, in 1929, the total number of employees of all governmental units was 3,123,000; in 1930 it increased to 3,229,000; in 1931 it increased to 3,265,000; in 1934 the number was 3,337,000; and in 1937 it was 3,764,000. Thus, in this 9-year period the number has increased 641,000, or almost 21 per cent. During the same period the total compensation increased from $5,386,000,000 to $5,669,000,000, or an increase of approximately 5 per cent. The next interesting figure shows that the average wage has decreased during the same period from $1,725 to $1,503, or approximately 13 per cent.

To break down the average wage, permit me to give you the figures for the year 1936, compiled by the National Income Section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, by citing to you the number of employees in State and local governments. Take only the largest item, namely, that of public education. In the year 1936, under public education, there were 1,187,576 employees whose average wage was $1,244 per year. With an exemption of $1,000 for unmarried persons and with an exemption of $2,500 for married persons, it does not take a certified public accountant to recognize that the imposition of a Federal income tax on those salaries will not amount to very much.

Debt Is Not Recovery Key

By HON. WARREN R. AUSTIN
Senator from Vermont

At a time when business and industry need a word of encouragement and actions that inspire confidence to go forward, the administration proposes specifically only further spending and larger deficits. This is no more an answer to our economic problem this year than it has been in any of the last six years.

The burden of Federal debt which this administration has piled up and clearly intends to continue to pile up constitutes a brake on any return to normal business activity. That was the view of Mr. Roosevelt in the brief period years ago in which he was economy-minded. It is the view now of every qualified economist not on the New Deal pay roll and it is a fact demonstrated by the record of events during the last five years.

In justification of his proposal for further spending the Chief Executive contends that we cannot have a national income of $80-billion unless the Federal Government each year spends in the neighborhood of $9-billion. Let me remind the New Deal administration that in the late 1920's this country enjoyed a national income of $80-billion and at that time the Federal Government was spending only about 40 per cent of the sum being expended in this fiscal year. Despite the huge sums spent annually by the New Deal, not once in the last five years has the national income passed beyond the $70-billion mark —and last year it was not much over $60-billion.

The only way this country can achieve permanently a national income of $80-billion a year or more is to eliminate those New Deal policies which have strangled business, discouraged private investment, and thus decreased opportunities for employment. This country can never be prosperous with millions of its citizens unemployed or forced on relief rolls in order to live. Only private initiative operating through American business and industry can supply jobs for these millions of unemployed.

Congress Learns From Experiments

By HON. CHARLES L. GIFFORD
Representative from Massachusetts

I have just noted that former Comptroller General John R. McCarl made a few statements recently which, I think, well put and which should give us real cause for consideration.

He says that Congress must have learned from so many futile experiments. He wrote as follows:

"We cannot make everybody rich and happy by law.

"We cannot tax our way to needed reforms and improvements.

"We cannot borrow our way to prosperity.

"We cannot build an enduring social security on the quicksands of public debt.

"We cannot succeed in self-government by building government up—and us down.

"We cannot induce frugality, self-respect, or self-reliance by providing dole instead of opportunity.

"We cannot rob the country of money, tax our people white, and expect jobs to increase or pay envelopes to expand.

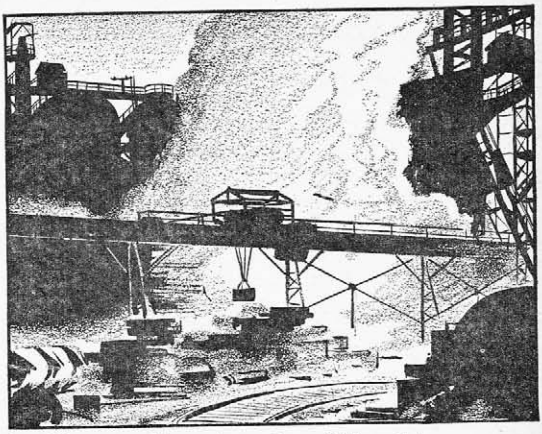
"We have learned that cannot be done.

"We cannot expect our youth to be filled with hope when it can see action in nothing but government—or wildly patriotic when its expectancy is a yoke of debt.

"Government spending on public buildings, or publicly owned facilities which may in some measure add to the national wealth but not to that by which we live and grow—wheel-turning national income."

We cannot spend ourselves into prosperity. We are being frightened into voting large sums for national defense. We should inquire into that most carefully.

There is tremendous latent consuming power in the homes of America. The only trouble is that the people do not have the money with which to express that consuming power and to become an active part of the market. Our job in this Congress is to work out a way in which that can be done, and to do this without a continuously mounting national debt.



Sufficient Production Would Make U. S. Business Solvent

By HON. V. F. HARRINGTON
Representative from Iowa

The problem of organized society is how to bring enough money into circulation each year to enable the people to buy the wealth they can produce in order that all may live on an American standard, provide for the needs of government, and something for a savings account as a foundation for security and growth.

There are just three ways to bring money into circulation, viz:

First. By the production and sale of the raw materials—products of the ground.

Second. By direct issue as provided by the Constitution.

Third. By taxation or by some form of credit device.

The second method merely provides an instrument for the convenience of society.

The third method merely represents the fact of levying upon savings or the pledging of wealth which has not yet been created.

Neither the second nor the third method actually creates any new wealth from which society and Government may draw sustenance.

The process of creating wealth starts with the production of raw materials—products of the ground. Manufacturing, transportation, merchandising, and other functions of business and capital represent only services which could not be performed at all if the raw materials were not first produced.

The amount of real wealth brought into existence is measured by the number of units of raw materials produced.

The amount of goods and services such units of new wealth will buy is measured by the price per unit received by the producer of such new wealth.

Therefore, number of units of raw materials produced, times prices received, equals the new wealth income created during each production cycle or year.

Example: One thousand bushels of wheat selling for 50 cents per bushel brings into circulation $500.

One thousand bushels of wheat selling for $1 per bushel brings into circulation $1,000.

It is the bushel of wheat, ton of coal, pound of copper, and so forth, that the producer of new wealth puts into circulation. When he spends the dollars received for his product he places the equivalent amount of purchasing power in the hands of the next man, who in turn passes it to the next, and so forth.

The units of raw materials—new wealth—are transformed by industry into other forms of wealth and become permanent assets of society.

That is not true of the dollar of issue or the credit dollar.

Thus the dollar brought into circulation by the production and sale of raw materials—new wealth—is the only dollar which represents real wealth.

Therefore all national income is based on the amount and value of the new wealth produced.

And the sale of the annual production of new wealth must bring into circulation enough money so that when turned over in the channels of business it will provide a national income sufficient to operate the Nation—society—as a solvent business institution.

Private Capital Is Fast Disappearing

By HON. FRED L. CRAWFORD
Representative from Michigan

We are dealing with debits and credits, the issuing of debt-bearing securities, which we must feed into our banking system. The Federal Reserve Board quotes under date of January 5 that the excess reserves of member banks were, on January 4, 1939, $3,300,000,000, and that they increased $230-million for the week.

The banks have no place to invest their excess reserves today except in Government paper, and that brings about an absolute stagnation of industry and industrial enterprise and private employment, as evidenced by information which has just been furnished me by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank, in which they show that in 1929 the total debits to individual deposits accounts at reporting banks amounted to $983-billion; in 1936 it amounted to only $462-billion; in 1937 to $469-billion; in 1938 to only $406-billion, which is conclusive evidence that the program we are following through this pump-priming policy is further stagnating industry and keeping people off the private pay rolls of industry.

Furthermore, since we instituted baby bonds in this country we have sold through December 31, 1938, baby bonds with maturity values of $2,075,000,000 and cash values of $1,556,000,000. We are sucking all of our private capital out of industry, away from jobs, away from employment, into the purchase of Government paper issued to finance programs such as you are advocating here today. I believe this policy of pump-priming and debt building is a sure road to economic suicide, and I feel that it will deprive my son and your son and their sons of any opportunity whatsoever under the American system.

"Anti-Communists Not Facists," Says English Cardinal Hinsley

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND — In his address to 3,000 Catholics in Birmingham, His Eminence Arthur Hinsley, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, voiced the Church's stand on totalitarianism. Liberty and materialism cannot coincide, no matter what form the materialism takes, explained Cardinal Hinsley, criticizing those who would co-operate with Fascism merely because they are opposed to Communism.

"There are other forms of government which, though opposed to Communism, are equally contrary to Catholic doctrine," continued the English Cardinal. "Because the Church is anti-Communist, she is not therefore, pro-Fascist.

"The chief effort of mankind is to strive for liberty. No word has ever stirred man as has the word 'liberty.' But we must beware lest liberty turn into license or absolutism.

"Liberty and materialism do not go together. Man is a spirit, not merely matter. Liberty and Communism cannot go together. Nor can liberty coexist with pagan theories of state or state absolutism."

The Cardinal spoke of liberty in its relation to the family and the state.

"Parents," he said, "must teach their children the meaning of Christian liberty. No outside authority can take over their rights. *The family is more important than the state.* A man's dignity may not be stolen by the Communist or Totalitarian systems.

"Nations have their own ideals—Communism, Fascism, Naziism, Democracy — and each nation, they say, gets the government it deserves. *It is absurd and futile for one nation to attempt to thrust its own type of government on another unwilling nation.* But there are certain moral principles which should be observed by all nations seeking liberty. Mass opinion, for example, cannot decide against the ten commandments and the natural law."

CARDINAL HINSLEY

Cardinal Hinsley explained why the Church by its very nature is opposed to the various forms of absolutism.

"Communism," he said, "is unnatural and anti-social. Fascism and National Socialism destroy the rights of the individual. Christianity cannot allow a secular majority to discard the laws of Christ or to settle the nature of its Church. Not everything belongs to Caesar."

He also observes that while the Liberalism of the last century accused the Church of opposition to free organizations, this century has come to recognize that same Church as the chief bulwark of liberty.

Moscow Strategy Labels All Anti-Reds As Totalitarians

TOLEDO, OHIO — In as strong a statement as that of Cardinal Hinsley of Westminster, Bishop Karl J. Alter of Toledo has repudiated the Communist-propagated imputation that Catholic opponents of Communism are "Fascists."

"We oppose Communism," writes the Toledo bishop in a recent issue of the *Catholic Chronicle*, diocesan publication, "but by what logic does it follow that we thereby favor or support Fascism? This sophistry is the well-recognized tactic or strategy of Moscow, but it is inexcusable for any thoughtful person to fall into that trap. The disjunction is not quite so simple as that. There are other choices to be made.

"But why is it that the 'religious groups' when they oppose Communism, are singled out as giving aid to the Fascists, and why are they not credited with the perspicacity or the power of analysis assumed by others?

"We know very well that the dictators are no lovers of religion. The church has had sad experience in all the dictator countries. It is just because of our most recent experience with the Communist-controlled dictatorship in Spain that we are opposing it with all our strength."

Bishop Alter reiterates the stand taken by Christians all over the nation in regard to dictatorships.

"We are for Christian democracy," he reaffirms, "and against dictatorship. We reject in its entirety the concept of a state that is totalitarian in its claim to sovereignty or bases itself on the selfish and exclusive interests of a class or a race or a language.

"We are not so naive or untutored as to confuse the meaning and structure of Communism, Naziism and Fascism. They are not the same thing. They cannot be identified with one another or reduced to the same equation. They differ fundamentally but they are, all three, enemies of liberty; not however, in the same degree. No student of their theories or their records of performance would be guilty of such confusion.

"We declare our complete opposition to any form of dictatorship whether from the right or the left which trespasses on the God-given liberties of individuals, either singly or in groups. We reject or condemn any theory or notion which makes the State an end in itself or endows it with absolute and unlimited sovereignty."

Powerful statements like that of Bishop Alter are continuously ignored by the pro-Communistic propagandists who find it easier to call their opponents names, than to defend their own stand on logical grounds. Among Catholics there has never been the slightest love or sympathy for either Fascists or Nazis, but it has been a tactic of Communism to create and propagate such an impression in an effort to secure the sympathy of anti-Nazi Catholics for Communism.

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."
ROMANS 15:30

ILL

CALIFORNIA
San Francisco
Gabriele Flanagan
ILLINOIS
Chicago
Miss Anne Marie Carr
C. J. Garvey
Edward and John Pokorney
INDIANA
Indianapolis
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Brien
KENTUCKY
Burlington
Edward Pashia
MARYLAND
Baltimore
Kathryne M. and Mary Browne
MASSACHUSETTS
Springfield
Mary A. Dowd
Miss Margaret T. Finn
MINNESOTA
Evansville
Mrs. Julia Norton
Mrs. Casper Pelham
Mrs. Chas. Webb
NEW YORK
Brentwood, L. I.
Sr. Marie De Lourde
Brooklyn
Miss Mary A. Cantwell
Cohoes
Olivia Dykeman
Flushing
Mrs. J. Carroll
Hamburg
Mr. Herman Feldman
New York
Patrick J. Moriarty
Rochester
Catherine Cawley
Mr. Arthur J. Forsyth
Syracuse
Mrs. James Burke
Mrs. Michael Quigley
OHIO
Cleveland
Mrs. Hanson
Fayetteville
Miss Rita Bervanger
Mr. Edward Cushing
Sandusky
Miss Rose McFadden
Toledo
Dennis Beaudry
PENNSYLVANIA
Bywood
Mrs. Frances De Berardo
Mrs. Ostiola Mingone
Philadelphia
Mrs. Margaret Cahill
Frank DeFilippis, Jr.
Mrs. Rose Lackey
Pittsburgh
A. E. Kress
Edward McFarland
Upper Darby
Mrs. James Tarpey
WISCONSIN
Beaton
Loretta McCarty
Milwaukee
Bertilla App
FOREIGN
CANADA
Hamilton, Ont.
Mr. Geo Lifton
London, Ont.
Lorena Hogan
W. Springfield
Daniel and Thomas Kinirry
Alexander and Margaret Rattray
Nora and Thomas Walsh
MICHIGAN
Detroit
Barbara and Jacob Csokas
Anna and Leo Gittler
West Branch
Mrs. Rosa Bohnard
MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
Mrs. Anna Meyer
St. Paul
Mrs. C. L. Dobner
St. Peter
Mrs. M. Clair
Mary O'Connor
John O'Connor
MISSOURI
St. Louis
Hanna, Margaret and Wm. Baker
Mary Louis
Deceased members of Puyneck Family
Mrs. Wilhelma Readey
NEW JERSEY
Westwood
Charles Repetti
NEW YORK
Albany
Michael O'Keefe
Bronx
Albert Nelson
Brooklyn
John, Patrick and Peter Jennings
Bridget Murphy
Thomas and Walter Murray
Gertrude Ott
Buffalo
Mr. Jos. F. Belanger
Forest Hills, L. I.
Margaret C. Regan
Jamaica
Mary and Michael Beirne
Michael Kane
New York
Bernard and Paul M. Hart
Martha Mathews
Oriskany
Mrs. Charles Dafgard
Ossining
Edward and Gertrude Reynolds
Paterson
Thomas A. Yates
Mary E. Young
Utica
Mrs. A. M. Essel
Watervliet
Rev. Peter Robillard
Thomas Welsh
OHIO
Cincinnati
Angela M. and Gabriel Alfonso
Anthony and Fred Del Monaco
Cleveland
Mrs. Margaret Hayes
Thomas Hill
Edward Sr. and Edward Kling, Jr.
Columbus
Anna, John and Patrick Strapp
Defiance
Andrew and Mary Aspacher
Ft. Jennings
Deceased members of the Brinkman Family
Lebanon
Inez Cartier
Mansfield
Mrs. Anastacia Hines
Portsmouth
Francis J. Coll
J. J. Reilley
Youngstown
Mary Malchim
PENNSYLVANIA
Clifton Heights
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Gaffney
Erie
Mr. and Mrs. John Miller
Germantown
Mathew Flynn
Philadelphia
Mrs. Margaret Burns
Walter Joseph Johnson
W. Philadelphia
Mrs. C. Shields
Philadelphia
Mrs. Annie Simcox
Pittsburgh
Johanna R. Toohey
SOUTH DAKOTA
Pierre
John, Leo and Mary Berks
WISCONSIN
Beaton
Deceased members of McCarty Family
Milwaukee
Alois and Theresia App
Genovefa and Martin Fauty
Mr. Jos. P. Stamn
FOREIGN
CANADA
Staffordsville, Ont.
Bruce and Mrs. H. Wolfe
GERMANY
Germany
Carl Grimm
IRELAND
Roscommon
Mr. and Mrs. James Donohue

DECEASED

CONNECTICUT
Baltic
John Conway
Meriden
John and Mary Walsh
New Haven
Mr. Donagan
Mrs. Anna Dunn
ILLINOIS
Moline
Mrs. Henry Ulin
Peoria
Deceased members of Quinn Family
IOWA
Williamsburg
Deceased members of Morrin Family
KENTUCKY
Louisville
Louis L. Ramser
MARYLAND
Baltimore
Laura Estelle Plunkett
MASSACHUSETTS
Cambridge
Patrick Boyle
Chester F. Pease
Charlestown
Minnie Noonan
Dorchester
Mrs. Katherine Fitzgerald
Jamaica Plain
Mrs. Mary A. Collins
Medford
Katherine A. Donovan
Randolph
Elsie Bell
Salem
John Garvey
James Hogan
Springfield
Jeremiah Griffin

My God, bestow Thy blessings and Thy mercies on all persons, and on those souls in Purgatory, for whom I am in charity, gratitude, or friendship, bound and have the desire to pray, Amen.

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

BENEFITS: 1. You are remembered every morning at mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a special mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

OBLIGATION: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

PRIVILEGES: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

FEES: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year. The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Michigan.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the Radio League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

Nearly Four Weeks Left In Great Contest

Still Time to Enter and Win, But No Time to Lose!

$400 In Extra Cash Prizes ($150, $80, $70, $60 and $40) Will Be Awarded For Leadership In New Subscription Money During Fortnight Ending March 14

START TODAY WIN EXTRA CASH NOW AND A CAR AT THE END

Study the Vote List For Your Big Opportunity—Send in Name as Candidate This Very Day; You Will Never Regret It—With Big Bonus Votes, Climb Quickly Into Lead—To Save Time, WIRE Name and Address.

$400 Extra Cash Offered Starters For New Subscription Leadership in 2-Week Period — Interest Increasing Daily—No One Has Any Commanding Lead—New Entrants Invited.

Present standings reveal truly astounding opportunities for wide-awake men and women to make big spare time profits with slight effort in SOCIAL JUSTICE'S gigantic vote race for seven magnificent automobiles, 11 optional tours of Europe, two overseas trips, 128 cash prizes, with liberal cash commissions assuring compensation to all active participants. New entrants and delayed starters are needed to accept the various prizes offered.

Tuesday, March 14, is a red-letter day in Social Justice's great $20,000 prize race.

It ends the "Golden Opportunity" period.

It is a period of but two weeks duration, which should appeal especially to new candidates and delayed starters.

Not a cent of business turned in prior to March 1 will count in any way toward the $400 in extra cash awards which will go in 5 prizes of $150, $80, $70, $60, $40, to the five persons who turn in the greatest amounts of new subscription money.

A new candidate can enter now and win one of these extra cash prizes and thus place himself in position to win one of the seven automobiles at the conclusion of the campaign on April 3.

Nearly four weeks of opportunity remain.

Renewals Count

Although the biggest bonus is for new subscriptions, renewal subscriptions earn about half as many votes as the new and count heavily toward winning the luxurious sedans.

As the famous campaign gathers headway and spring comes in sight, candidates will find it somewhat easier to sell subscriptions.

And all the while, as candidates are offered the tempting EXTRA prizes, the greatest opportunity for FINAL VICTORY is there. Now and until the campaign closes, 100,000 extra votes are given for every $15 worth of subscription money (both old and new). 30,000 extra votes for every new subscription of one year or longer. This is the campaign's greatest remaining vote offer; never again, after March 14 will new subscriptions count for so much.

The campaign is constantly revealing more men and women with the inborn qualities of success—energy, ambition and the will-to-win. It is obvious that this is the time to enter and that only those who hesitate are lost.

Suppose you start your race today. You will find that your competitors will, to some extent at least, have canvassed the circle of their friends and acquaintances.

You Have Your Own Circle of Friends; Your Competitor May Have Exhausted His Circle!

YOU WITH YOUR OWN CIRCLE OF FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES UNTOUCHED BY THE CAMPAIGN, CAN TRAVEL FAST THESE NEXT FEW DAYS—WIN SOME OF THE EXTRA CASH. AND THEN GO ON TO WIN A PRIZE CAR AT THE END ON APRIL 3.

You will be allowed 15% commission on each report of NEW business. (See Rule 11).

WIRE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO CONTEST DIRECTOR, SOCIAL JUSTICE, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN, AND WORKING MATERIAL WILL BE SENT YOU PROMPTLY.

PARTIAL LIST OF CANDIDATES

THIS LIST IS INCOMPLETE

We regret that, on account of limited space, SOCIAL JUSTICE can publish names of candidates only in installments. In the previous issue were entries from seven States. We continue the alphabet of States today.

Please do not be alarmed if your name or recent report is not credited to your State. Business now in the mails or in office routine will be credited in later lists.

Bulletins of the complete list of entries will be mailed frequently to all candidates and to new entries enclosing one or more subscriptions.

This list continues (without change of votes) the names contained in the "Bulletin" of contestants, which was mailed a few days ago to candidates. Nominations which have come in since then will appear in our next "Bulletin" and will also be published later in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

(NOTE: In cases where candidates are running very closely they are published in groups, so as to do no one any injustice, since their positions are changing frequently between issues of the paper. In some instances more votes have been cast by the friends of the candidate than the candidate himself has turned in.)

MINNESOTA—Continued

RIES, E. C., New Ulm	165,100
RINCK, O. M., Minneapolis	96,100
ROGERS, R. J., Brainerd	35,100
RUDER, J. F., Minneapolis	35,100
RYAN, E. P., Minneapolis	5,100
SCHLINK, E. F., St. Paul	75,000
SCHOUWEILER, R. L., Hastings	125,000
SCHLEGEL, Mrs., Minneapolis	35,000
SCHWEGLER, A. M., Melrose	75,000
SEIVERT, V., St. Paul	5,100
SHAUGHNESSY, P. A., Mpls.	172,300
SIEBEN, Wm. N., Farmington	5,000
SOMRACK, A. M., Minneapolis	179,800
TRUTNAU, S. W., Excelsior	179,800
TURSSO, A. R., St. Paul	5,100
WHALEN, E. C., Wabasha	35,100

MISSISSIPPI

MORETON, Mrs. Fred, Biloxi	75,000

MISSOURI

ALBERS, J. W., St. Louis	5,100
BACON, E. S., St. Louis	125,000
BAUER, F. J., Hamilton	95,000
BLEE, Miss Betty, Kansas City	85,000
BLEY, W. E., St. Louis	179,800
BROWNE, M., Normandy	35,100
COLEMAN, H., W. St. Louis	5,100
DE MOSS, J. B., St. Louis	179,800
DILLON, J., St. Louis	105,200
EILERS, W., West Alton	155,500
ERNST, M., St. Louis	5,100
EUGE, Mrs. M., St. Louis	35,100
FROMM, Christ, St. Louis	123,000
GOETZ, P., St. Louis	35,100
HEITZLER, A. C., Glendale	85,100
HELLMIG, E. R., St. Louis	5,100
JOHMANN, T. J., St. Louis	5,100
KING, Mrs. M., Clayton	35,100
KIPPING, E. L., Maplewood	125,000
KLINKHARDT, T. E., St. Louis	35,100
KONCEN, Mrs. W., St. Louis	179,700
MORRELLO, J., St. Louis	5,000
MURPHY, Mr. R., Kansas City	169,300
PROST, P., St. Louis	68,000
RANDOLT, K., St. Louis	5,100
RECK, F. B., St. Louis	35,100
RUFHAHR, F. J., Chesterfield	65,300
SCHLATTMANN, G. A., St. L.	45,000
SCHWARTZ, J. H., Boonville	75,000
SCHWARZ, H., St. Louis	5,100
SENSENBRENNER, A., Rich.	179,700
SIEBENMORGEN, C., Affton	175,500
TERSCHLUSE, F., Union	176,900
TOMCZAK, Agnes, St. Louis	39,000
TRACHTE, D. F., St. Louis	175,700
UNNERSTALL, A., St. Louis	35,100
WHISKIN, N., St. Louis	149,100
WILKEN, H., St. Louis	165,500
WINKLER, Chas., St. Louis	175,900
WISSLER, J. B., St. Louis	5,100

MONTANA

FREEMAN, Mrs. G., Great Falls	115,400

NEBRASKA

ROBINSON, J. E., Broken Bow	35,100
SCHLEF, A. H., West Point	75,000
SHEARMAN, Mrs. J. A., Omaha	75,000
SULLIVAN, L. J., Lincoln	125,100

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BRIEN, Manchester	85,200
BUCKMINSTER, Mrs. J., Manch.	5,100
COMTOS, J. A., Berlin	179,800
DWYER, M. A., Manchester	165,200
FOURNIER, Paul H., Manchester	149,100
GAGNON, Geo. A., Manchester	75,000
GALLANT, B., Cascade	5,100
OUELLETTE, Mrs. A., Nashua	31,100
VOLKMAN, H., Manchester	75,000

NEW JERSEY

ANTON, F. J., Jersey City	75,000
BAGGAT, M. C., Jersey City	179,800
BAILEY, G., Jersey City	179,800
BESTOSE, G., Jamestown	75,000
BISCHOFF, M., Jersey City	35,100
CHIASSON, W., Atlantic City	177,600
CIMO, P., Jersey City	135,000
CLARK, J., Arlington	165,200
CULLINANE, M., Elizabeth	35,100
DE LOTTO, A., Clifton	5,000
GEISEL, Mrs. B., Klizabeth	35,100
GONZALES, M., Jersey	175,900
GRANT, Mrs. W., Phillipsburg	5,000
HAMMEL, W. F., Irvington	175,700
HANAN, Wm., Montclair	75,000
HENDERSON, Mrs. R., Newark	75,000
HERCZIG, A., Carlstadt	75,000
HODGES, W., Montclair	177,500
HOLLAND, A. J., Trenton	165,200
KELLY, M., Kearny	5,100
KOVACH, J., Trenton	149,100
LENK, J., Iselin	75,000
LUDEKING, Wm., Arlington	75,000
MAHIE, F. D., Rahway	165,200
McGLONE, Ed. P., Newark	29,100
McKENNY, J. P., Bloomfield	169,900
McMARTIN, A. F., Spotswood	125,000
MOONEY, Virginia, Beachwood	75,000
MORRISON, J. P., Newark	115,100
MURPHY, Mrs. J., Jersey City	49,000
OAKES, E. M., Gloucester	115,200
QUINN, R. H., Clifton	178,900
REISIG, C., Maplewood	35,100
SCHWEINS, J., Iselin	170,300
SHANAHAN, E., S. Orange	5,100
SIMONDS, Mrs. Patterson	173,300
SWEENEY, J. J., Jersey City	125,000
TALTY, M. J., Jersey City	35,100
YOUNG, Del, Jersey City	28,100
ZAVATSKY, Alex J. A., Passaic	140,500

NEW MEXICO

ACHEN, A. M., Fort Sumner	155,000

NEW YORK

AMES, K. R., Brooklyn	75,000
BARDEN, Oscar, New York	75,000
BARTON, Jos. A., N. Y.	172,100
BARTSCH, L., Corona	145,900
BASCH, W. J., Brooklyn	65,100
BERGER, Mrs. A. M., Buffalo	85,000
BERNARD, H., Bronx	35,100
BERRIGAN, M. E., Yonkers	85,000
BETTINGER, Mrs. E., Belleross	35,100
BIRD, Miss Marg. A., Bronx	176,900
BLAKE, Mrs. F. S., Hempstead	179,100
BOLAND, J. F., Syracuse	177,600
BOLTON, M., Brooklyn	78,100
BONTER, E. J., N. Y.	5,100
BONISI, Estelle, N. Y.	95,000
BOWLES, Mrs. L. G, Ozone Park	75,100
BOYLE, J., Jersey City	5,000
BRANDER, Mrs. F., New York	175,200
BRIDGEMAN, M., New York	85,000
BURKE, Mrs. E., Bronx	35,100
BURKE, J., New York	172,700
CAIN, W. H., Buffalo	65,000
CALLAHAN, H. J., New York	165,200
CAMPBELL, Hannah, New York	135,000
CARNEY, Mrs. E. J., Bklyn.	125,000
CASEY, Mary, Brooklyn	113,100
CASHIN, J. W., New York	155,100
CAULFIELD, P., New York	179,700
CHRISTIAN, N. H. M.	123,100
CLARK, A., Jamaica, L. I.	35,100
CODY, Mrs. M., Bklyn.	172,300
COLE, Wm., Brooklyn	176,900
COLLINS, Helen, Jamaica Hts.	35,000
COLLINS, J. P., Montrose	115,400
COUGHLIN, Mrs. Wm., Rochester	177,200
CONNOLLY, J., Elmont	176,500
COOPER, W., Schenectady	85,000
COURSEN, Mrs. Wm., Rochester	177,200
COX, Mrs. J., New York	29,000
CULKIN, F., St. Bonaventure	155,200
CURRY, Mrs. J. W., Johnson C.	5,100
DALY, Anne M., New York	125,000
DE LOZIER, Nora, Brooklyn	140,500
DE MARCO, J., Newark	35,100
DE MARMELS, A., New York	176,800
DENNEDY, P., Brooklyn	35,100
DEVINE, P., New York	35,100
DEVINE, Mrs., Jackson Hgts.	125,000
DOLAN, Mrs., Syracuse	95,100
DOLAN, Peter, New York	75,000
DONNELLY, Rt. G., St. Albans	176,900
DONNELLY, H. L., Brooklyn	165,200
DONOHUE, N., Far Rockaway	149,100
DONOVAN, Wm., Ft. Overhead	75,000
DONOVAN, Wm. P., Bronx	75,000
DREW, James L., Brooklyn	75,000
DUNNE, H. M., Brooklyn	145,100
EIFLER, G., Syracuse	35,100
ENRIGHT, J., Corona	75,000
ESPENSCHIED, Bronx	5,100
ESTERLY, M., Beechhurst	35,100
FALLON, I. A., New York	179,800
FEERICK, E. M., New York	75,000
FINN, Chris, New York	75,000
FINNEGAN, R. J., Rochester	170,500
FISHER, Theodore, Mt. Vernon	39,000
FLYNN, C. A., Jamaica	169,900
FLYNN, M. E., Bronx	150,200
FORD, A. M., Mamaroneck	35,100
FORD, Jack, Brooklyn	75,000
GERRARD, M., Brooklyn	5,100
GOODWIN, Wm. J., Laurelton	125,000
GUTTMAN, E. P., Jackson Hts.	176,600
HANGLOW, M., New York	75,000
HASTRY, J., Brooklyn	35,100
HEALY, H., Canning	5,100
HEIHS, John H., New York	75,000
HENAULT, L., Albany	35,100
HERTHEIM, J., L. I. City	79,000
HICKIE, Mrs. M. L., N. Y.	172,300
HOEPPEL, G., Brooklyn	35,100
HOWARD, Mrs. M., Woodside	125,000
HUGHES, R. A., Bklyn.	140,200
HUNT, Richard N., Floral Park	175,900
JACOBS, H. L., Queens Village	5,100
JOHNSON, E. R., Bronx	115,000
JOHNSON, John, Bronx	175,800
KEARNEY, James, N. Y.	165,200
KEENA, Mrs. Patrick, New York	75,000
KENEFICK, Mrs. J., Utica	80,100
KERLIN, H., Syracuse	135,100
KERR, J. W., New York	35,100
KERWIN, Mrs. J., Auburn	5,100
KISSANE, L., Brooklyn	75,000
KLAPP, Mrs. H., Rochester	175,500
KLUG, W. J., Dundee	155,500
KOSSUTH, Geo. K., Yonkers	175,900
KRAUSE, A. S., Syracuse	85,000
KRAUSS, C., Ozone Park	178,900
LACY, M., New York	135,200
LANE, C. E., New York	93,100
LATHROP, Alice, New York	145,100
LAUTNER, F., N. Y.	172,300
LARSON, E., Brooklyn	145,100
LAYER, G. J., Lockport	149,200
LEO, N. D., Brooklyn	75,000
LINCK, J., Lockport	155,300
LINDENBERGER, A., Bklyn.	35,100
LUCENTE, P. P., New York	35,100
LYNCH, Mrs. M., Binghampton	160,100
LYNCH, P. P., Woodside	177,800
LYNE, John, New York	155,500
LYONS, Mrs. J., New York	178,500
MACCARDY, V. J., Brooklyn	5,100
MAFERA, R., Brooklyn	168,200
MAHER, C., Bronx, N.Y.	149,100
MAHONEY, D., Bronx	65,000
MALONE, Miss T., Rochester	178,900
MANNION, Jos., Brooklyn	178,800
MARCI, Mrs. J. E., New York	145,500
MARON, D. J., Bronx	172,300
MARSO, J. B., East Aurora	75,000
MARTIN, C., Brooklyn	126,700
MARTIN, G., New York	85,100
MAY, C., Brooklyn	35,100
McAVOY, E., Bronx	125,100
McCABE, H. P., Brooklyn	165,200
McCANN, J. F., Bronx	176,800
McCONWAY, E., New York	85,200
McCORMACK, Miss G., N. Y.	172,300
McCRATTY, Mrs. M., Miami, Fla.	75,000
McCULLOUGH, M. A., N. Y.	5,000
McDONOUGH, C. J., Brooklyn	172,300
McGURL, J., New York	177,900
McMENAMIN, C., New York	105,200
McMORROW, C., Brooklyn	125,100
McNIECE, P. B., New York	75,000
McWILLIAMS, Jos. L., Brooklyn	39,000
MEIER, A., Syracuse	175,900
MEURER, Mrs. J., Earlville	85,100
MOHAN, Miss K., New York	75,100
MOHAN, Mrs. K. K., New York	5,100
MOLLOY, Mrs. M., Ozone Pk.	75,000
MOORE, Dorothy A., Bronx	75,000
MUELLER, E., New York	115,400
MUHLER, J. N., New York	145,100
MYERS, D. K., Lewiston	95,100
NARKUN, Mr. P. P., New York	75,100
NEILSON, D., New York	115,100
NEWMAN, Mrs. M., Bklyn.	149,100
NOLAN, Thomas, Yonkers	105,000
O'BRIEN, Mrs. J., Cortland	28,100
NOVAK, W., Ronkonkoma	176,800
O'BRIEN, Mrs. K., Mechanicville	125,000
O'HALLORAN, N., New York	95,100
OLSON, C., Woodside	155,000
ORLANDI, A., Brooklyn	35,100
O'ROARKE, Thos., Watervliet	95,100
OSLANSKY, S. A., Glencove	179,100
OTTMAN, G., Briarcliff	125,000
OWENS, M., Flushing	35,100
PLEIN, O. J., Astoria	179,800
POLUKIS, V., Rochester	35,100
PRENDERGAST, Astoria	35,100
QUINN, T., New York	145,500
QUIRBACH, F., N. Lindenhurst	176,000
REICHLIN, S., Hempstead	5,000
REILLY, M. E., Astoria	179,700
REIMERS, Hans, Bronx	105,000
REUTER, E., Rochester	172,300
RENZI, P., Rosedale	95,100
RESESKA, C., Maspeth	105,100
REUTER, E., Rochester	172,300
RICKARD, Mrs. F., Long Island	75,100
RILEY, Ora C., Buffalo	49,100
RIZZI, Jos., Avon	65,000
ROBINSON, H., Yonkers	35,100
ROGERS, Mrs. B., Bronx	155,200
RUZZIKA, P., Farmingdale	179,800
RYAN, J. A., Brooklyn	85,100
SAFTENBERGER, F., Ozone Pk.	75,000
SCHAEFER, Geo., Astoria	25,100
SCHNEIDER, Geo., L. I. City	75,100
SCHOENTHAL, L., Buffalo	176,800
SCHWENZER, R. C., Rochester	177,600
SHANAHAN, J. F., Far R'way	125,100

Three new yearly subscriptions ($9) will start one off with 145,000 votes.

ENTER

Your name and address by WIRE—receipt book will be rushed to you—you receive 5,000 nomination votes, and then 20,000 EXTRA with your first subscription.

WIRE

or mail coupon.

MERIT CERTIFICATES FOR STATE LEADERS

To the final leader in each State represented in Social Justice $20,000 Prize Contest will be presented an official "Certificate of Merit," setting forth the winner's achievements in behalf of "SOCIAL JUSTICE." This will be in addition to such other prize or prizes that each State leader may have won.

SHEIL, G. M., Brooklyn	177,800
SHERRY, D. J., New York	75,000
SIMPSON, Mr., Brooklyn	155,000
SLATTERY, Michael, Bronx	75,000
SLIVONEK, S. L., Syosset	85,100
SMITH, T. P., Brooklyn	75,000
SPAGNOLA, J., Brooklyn	176,900
STAHL, Miss N., Rochester	175,800
STEPHENS, W. P., Malverne	175,900
STEVENS, Mrs. A., Rye	75,100
SULLIVAN, J. J., Rochester	145,700
SULLIVAN, Lillian, Brooklyn	45,000
SWEENEY, W. J., Brooklyn	35,100
THURM, A. R., Calverton	178,900
TIMMINS, M., New York	75,100
TOPINKA, E., Bronx	155,100
TREACY, Mrs. Wm. A., Bronx	95,000
VAN LOMEL, Eliz., New York	35,000
VESEY, V., New York	35,100
VISNER, P. G., Rochester	160,700
WALSH, A. J., Bronx	179,900
WALSH, Mrs. C. V., New York	172,300
WALSH, C., New York	176,800
WALSH, M., New York	75,100
WALSH, J., Woodmere	115,100
WARD, M., New York	35,100
WENTZLER, Fred H., Bronx	35,000
WESTRAN, Mrs. R. E., Allegany	5,100
WIDOSON, M. P., Brooklyn	176,800
WIESNER, M., Hollis	125,000
WIESNER, L. M., Greece	125,100
WILL, Ed., Yonkers	65,000
WIZA, J. J., Syracuse	165,100
WRIGHT, E. J., Brooklyn	177,700
WYLAND, M., Jackson Hgts.	70,100
ZEISER, Josephine, Troy	150,500
ZEISER, Mrs. R. E., Albany	175,900
ZIMMS, D., Forest Hills	85,100

OHIO

AGNES, S., Mary, Toledo	177,700
ALLEN, Mrs. W. A., Cleveland	35,100
ALTMAN, D., Columbus	175,900
BARTON, Mrs. E. E., Youngstown	140,000
BEHR, F. M., Dayton	5,000
BERWANGER, B., Cincinnati	35,100
BIEBL, John Wm., Cincinnati	5,000
BIES, C. W., Randolph	155,100
BOLLHAUER, Norwood	150,500
BOSSONG, M., Cincinnati	158,100
BOSSONG, Mrs. M., Cincinnati	108,000
BRINKMAN, J. H., Cincinnati	178,900
BRODERICK, E. J., Cincinnati	5,000
BRUCKER, B. L., Dayton	35,100

(To be continued)

(ENTRIES FROM OTHER STATES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER WILL APPEAR IN NEXT ISSUE. Please notify us of any typographical error as to name or address.)

SCHEDULE OF VOTES

Subscriptions—New and Renewal	Votes
6 Months ($1.50)	4,000
1 Year ($3.00)	10,000
2 Years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are regular votes and will obtain during the contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15 worth of subscriptions turned in. On each NEW subscription (of one year or longer) the following bonus will also be allowed: 30,000 EXTRA votes up to the 14th of March. The bonuses decrease thereafter. Six-months new subscriptions will earn one-half the bonus of yearly subscriptions.)

137 PRIZES

Read This Big Prize List

Cadillac Fleetwood Sedan*	$2,998
Lincoln-Zephyr Sedan	1,441
Packard "6" Sedan	1,137
Chrysler "6" Sedan	1,018
Plymouth "6" Sedan	824
Chevrolet "6" Sedan	752
Ford "V-8" Sedan	752
Two Overseas Trips	800
101 Grand Cash Prizes	2,250
27 Special Cash Prizes	1,000
Fund for Commissions, Estimated but Not Limited	10,000
GRAND TOTAL	$22,982

(*In place of an automobile, winner has the option of one or two tours overseas, according to value of prize won; or a cash option may be chosen.)

NOMINATION BLANK

Good For 5,000 Votes

PLEASE ENTER:

Name .....

As a Candidate in SOCIAL JUSTICE Prize Campaign

Address .....

City ..... Occupation .....

Signed .....

Address .....

(You Can Nominate Yourself or Any Other Person)

This coupon will count for 5,000 extra votes when properly filled out and sent to the Campaign Director on or before the expiration date during which nominations will be accepted. Only one of these coupons will be credited to any candidate.

TOO LATE!

If a robber should thrust a pistol to your head, you would do much thinking in a very few seconds. You would wish in a flash of anguish that you had contributed more time, thought and money to crime prevention. You would lament the fact that you had gone merrily on your way, oblivious to skulking menaces to life and property. You would regret that, as a citizen, you had not been more vigilant.

Communism is holding a pistol to the head of your country today. Tighter and tighter the finger of Moscow is squeezing the trigger. The sinister mind back of the gun-barrel is pressing for the awful blast that will blow the United States into the oblivion of stark national death.

Communism is not as fair as the robber who holds you up. The bandit will not kill you if you surrender your property. Communism will not only take ALL property from Americans but, after having stripped them of worldly goods, will then proceed to murder them both physically and spiritually.

Russian Communism has committed the physical murders of 30 million Christians, and the spiritual murder of 180 million persons by denying to them and to their children knowledge of God.

Like the highwayman, Communism wears a mask—several masks—and the most deceiving of these is "democracy."

Father Coughlin needs you in his valiant fight against Communism. He needs your financial assistance whether it be $1, $2, $5 or, if you are in good circumstances, $10, $20, $50 or $100. All broadcasts are paid for at full commercial rates. Unless every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE aids with his donation, the wondrous speeches of Father Coughlin must sooner or later cease.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1939 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before March 20 and on or before April 20.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town..... State.....

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justi

Founded 1936 by Father Cou

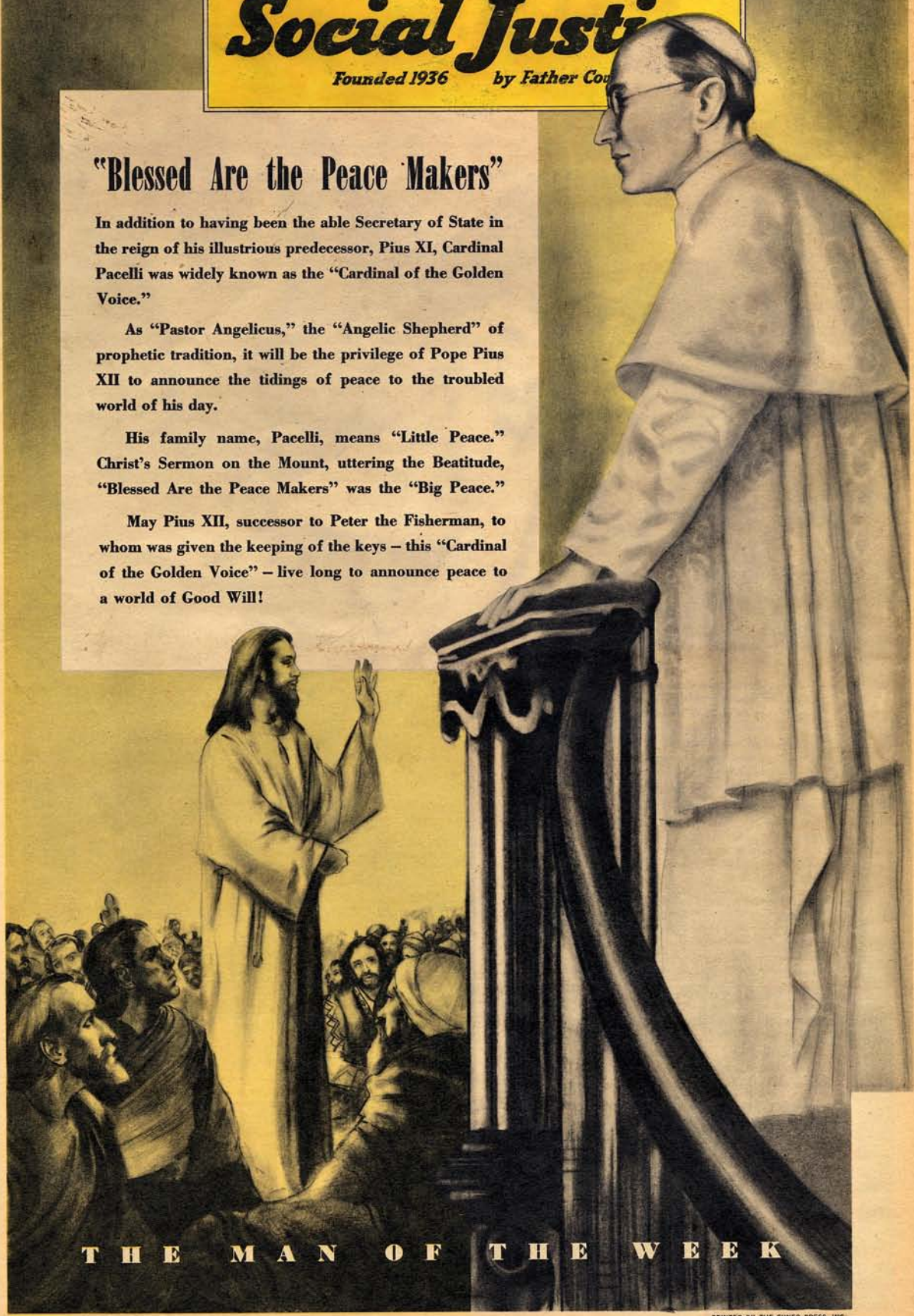
"Blessed Are the Peace Makers"

In addition to having been the able Secretary of State in the reign of his illustrious predecessor, Pius XI, Cardinal Pacelli was widely known as the "Cardinal of the Golden Voice."

As "Pastor Angelicus," the "Angelic Shepherd" of prophetic tradition, it will be the privilege of Pope Pius XII to announce the tidings of peace to the troubled world of his day.

His family name, Pacelli, means "Little Peace." Christ's Sermon on the Mount, uttering the Beatitude, "Blessed Are the Peace Makers" was the "Big Peace."

May Pius XII, successor to Peter the Fisherman, to whom was given the keeping of the keys – this "Cardinal of the Golden Voice" – live long to announce peace to a world of Good Will!



THE MAN OF THE WEEK

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